IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,900—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000	---	---
(22nd) "	MANTUA	11000	---	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	---	---
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	---	---
19th "	MALOJA	12500	---	---
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	---	---
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10400
17th "	PERSIA	8000	---	---
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	---	---
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	---	---
21st "	DELHI	8000	MOREA	10000
28th "	INDIA	8000	---	---

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 91 or	Rs. 742 8
To London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY.
Yarra	4142	Cazal	13th March, 1913.
Australian	6385	Costa	9th April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th March, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	7th May, 1913.
Oceanian	4143	Mages	2nd July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	594	495	225
Do. (return)	891	748	405
To London (single)	660	528	270
Do. (return)	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT.

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to

H. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZ MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	Mar. 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd less
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 590	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years for a	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	Mar. 16, 1913
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2181	Friday 14th Mar.	† 6 a m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 17th Mar.	11 a.m.	* P. D. & C. M

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 13th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Putials," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th March, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS. Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin ami ships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga ..	4500	3rd April, 1913.

Fare Rs. 400.

Umzimbi	5000	22nd April, 1913.

Fares to Weymouth, Rs. 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up ..	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" " 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lala Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

There is an ancient custom which appears to have fallen into disuse, probably due to the misfortune or greed of the trade generally in arranging no limit in the direction of bulk, excepting, perhaps, with the confectioner whose toothsome, dainty, and moderate sized imitations in chocolate and sugar excite the appetite of both young and old of both sexes. We refer to presentations at Easter-time to friends and relations of the

EASTER EGG

which is believed to be a Christian emanation, borrowed from, and based on, the Pagan belief that the egg is the symbol of resurrection. When the presentation of the real egg enclosed in cotton wool became obsolescent the draper and haberdasher adopted imitations in magnified forms and fitted them with small ware and articles suitable for Easter-day presentation, the jeweller did the same to case his little fancies, and so did all kindred trades. The Easter egg began to grow in size year by year to enormous proportion outsizing those of the emu and the ostrich, surpassing the egg of the moa and even larger in proportion to the egg found fossil in Madagascar, the produce of the extinct (æpiornis) and which had a capacity equal to that of 148 eggs of the common fowl. In this materialistic age, however the giver of Easter gifts does not worry his mind as to whether his gifts should resemble inform the real reproductive body produced by the domestic hen. To-day the tendency is to give something of some permanent value and something useful. What more acceptable gift can be imagined than a

GOERZ TENAX CAMERA

with which it is possible to secure the best pictorial record of your EASTER HOLIDAYS (may be on the Hills of Khandalla. Matheran or Mahableshwar). Records in embryo to be developed and matured as finished pictures on your return to Town. The GOERZ TENAX CAMERA is indisputably

THE WORLD'S BEST

The result in every case can be foretold and it will be certain as the shining of the sun in India TO-MORROW and the DAY AFTER. You suffer no loss from wasted films nor disappointments. Every snap is a picture when you are equipped with a GOERZ CAMERA.

Particulars of the VEST POCKET TENAX and other models may be obtained from the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued onLondon and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500.000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125.000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Revd. R. M. GRAY will deliver A LECTURE, at the Institute, on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1913, at 6-30 P. M., (Standard Time.).

Subject:—"Charles Dickens, a Novelist of the English People."

Members, their families, and friends are cordially invited to be present.

The Lecture is also open to the public.

G. F. CHALK,
Honorary Secretary.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Villa Ghita," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1913, at 10-30 A. M., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st. December, 1912.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the Excavation, Masonry, Filling, Rolling and Consolidating Work in connection with the reconstruction of the Elpinstone Bridge and other works, situated between Masjid and Mazgaon Stations, in Bombay.

The principal quantities are roughly estimated as follows :—

Excavation	200,000	C.ft.
Lime concrete	50,000	,,
Masonry below ground	80,000	,,
Masonry above ground.	136,000	,,
Filling	150,000	,,
Making up roadway	16,000	Sq. ft.

All Tenders should be put in a sealed cover and headed "Tenders for Elphinstone Bridge."

The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Tenders will be opened on the 22nd March, 1913, at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted TO PURCHASE from SHANKER MARUTY KHARAT, the immoveable property described below, situated at Duncan Road, Bombay.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property, by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1758,1760, New Nos. 8889. 3 2 8892, Old Survey Nos. —— and —— and 1295 1295 new Survey Nos. 4755, 4754, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7329, 7330, and St. Nos. 65,67 to 77, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji, and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagubai.—Dated this 7th day of March 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions' and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

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Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,
THE PERJURED CONFESSION.
DRAMA & TRAGEDY.

ANCIENT GREECE
A Trip amongst Antiquities.

THE GLORY OF WIFFLES,
A Popular Favourite's Comicalities.

THE VANDAL LEOPARD.
The Beast. The Statue. The Police.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
Current European Evants Illustrated.

THREE SHOWS:—6-30, 8-30, and 10 P. M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY AMATEURS
with play
JACK STRAW.
Farce in 3 Acts
BY
SOMERSET MOUGHANS
ON MARCH 27, 28, 29.
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE.
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWO HOUSES NIGHTLY 10
ANOTHER "MONSTER" BILL
COMTESSE OLGA.
SIGNORA CARMELITA.
MISS GLADYS KERR.
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OUR CINEMA PICTURES
INCLUDE
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Taken at 4-30, shown at 6-30.
BARODA WEDDING FESTIVITIES.
THE PATH OF DESTINY
FOOLSHEAD THE IMMITABLE
and a Host of other Pictures
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.
THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE
CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1913,
AT 9-30 P. M.
PERFORMERS :—
Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.
Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... ,, 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.
Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.
CONCERT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM
AND
T. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE & MRS. PEIRSE.
In aid of the Relatives of the Seven Men belonging to H. M. Ship "PERSEUS," who lost their lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS'S" Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic.
ABOUT THE 1st WEEK IN APRIL.
Given by the combined Officers and Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships 'HIGHFLYER," "PHILOMEL" AND "SPHINX."
Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
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TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A. M. TO 8 P. M. (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).
ADMISSION—ANNAS FOUR.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
PROGRAMME.
1. MAZOE.....(King of Magicians.) IN NEW ILLUSIONS.
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4. PICTURE .....Paris Hair Models.
5. THE BOTHWICK PARTY OF COMEDIANS.
6. PICTURE .....His last Performance (Our Star)
7. PICTURE .....One legged Poacher.
PRICES AS USUAL.
FIRST SHOW ..... 7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 9 to 10-30 ,,
THIRD SHOW..... 11 to 12-30 ,,

1½ HOURS' SHOW. AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE. 1½ HOURS' SHOW.
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THE FAMOUS TYCOON TROUPE
PERFORMING DOGS FROM THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, WHITE CITY, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON.
The most marvellous exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever seen.
A BUMPER PROGRAMME. DON'T MISS OUR STAR PICTURE.
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A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA OF CIRCUS-LIFE.
A Marvel of Realism showing 20 full-grown lions let loose in full view of the audience.
COMICS IN ABUNDANCE.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
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Distillers to H.M. The King.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

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MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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LOST.

LOST.—ON SUNDAY evening, 9th, between Wodehouse Road and Malabar Hill, a long GOLD CHAIN with pair of lorgnettes, 2 Keys and Gold Pencil attached. Finder will be Rewarded on returning above to
MRS. HEPPER,
Beryl House, Wodehouse Road.

FOR SALE.

A very quiet HORSE, suitable for a nervous rider, regularly ridden by a Lady and a first-rate trapper. Rs. 400. No offers.
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	Price. Rs.
1 Gent's Saddle by Army and Navy Stores, complete with felt numdah	40
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3 Double reined Bridles at Rs. 7-8 each	22-8
A pair of leather Wallets	10

For further particulars please apply:—
Captain E. DRUMMOND,
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FOR SALE—Owner going home :—MADAM, Bay Waler mare, 10 years, 14·3, First class trapper, and good in saddle upto weight, slight blemish off fore, believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 450.
RALLI CART, 4 seated, English, by Lawree and Marner, London, C Springs, rubber-tyred, in good condition, very comfortable and smooth running. Price Rs. 350.
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FREE OF COST.

WANTED KNOWN.—APPLICANTS can obtain a FULL SIZE TIN of "MILKMAID" NATURAL STERILISED MILK, for TRIAL, by sending a 4 ANNA STAMP to defray postage to
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Stocked by all important Stores and Dealers.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

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TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Teleph one installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. A pply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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Order books supplied gratis on application

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March,1913, to 1st April, 1914, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planning shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind him self to accept to highest or any offer.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., cabinets, one roll-top writing table, books, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, gramophone with records, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, gent's and lady's bicycles, rich suits and wearing apparels and boots, rich enamelled bath tub, Singer's sewing machine, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of the late Captain O. R. Sewells and others.

The property of another gentleman.—One handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria with a bay waler mare and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, Furniture, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Bronzes, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very large rare collection of remarkable Works of Arts, consisting of very rare old China vases, rare busts, caskets, tea cups, one clock Josephine green ground, Empire of Imperial Factory, rare old Comfit boxes of different colours and gold relief decoration, bust Marie-Antoinette of Versailles, incense burner globe sevres, flower decoration, one pair Normand vases, one Egyptian tete-a-tete, purple ground rich empire decoration on each piece the heads of Napoleon and his family, plates festoon decoration, birds, decoration rays with flower bunch of grapes, one vase urn themire, six plates Sun Capo di Monti, one magnificent jewel-casket in rose wood, style Louis XV, six pairs Candelabres "Vieux Lison," one globe clock, lady's writing tables, with marble tops, one ink-stand Empire, two lamps gilded bronze, one casket Compiegne E. T. 'Gros-Bleu' Sevres, subject "Music Louis XV", one wedding casket Capo di Monti (an exceptional piece), one pair vases, style Empire, subject, "A She Warrior" (mythological subject), one column biscuit, representing on the top the seasons and on the bottom mythological subject, one ice dish ribbed sevres turquoise flower, style Louise XVI; four pairs figures itinerant merchants, representing the calls of Paris, one garniture composed of three vases, subject "Mythological figures" the centre vase forming clock with gong (an exceptional piece) and many others too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Executor of the Estate of a deceased gentleman.—

One D. B. gun by W. W. Greener with case, one D. B. rifle in case with implements, by Alex Henry, one D. B. F. P. gun by F. T. Baker, with case, 2 S. B. Repeating rifle with case by Charles Lanchester, daggers, hunting knife, and sword, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harnes sand saddle.
1 6 H. P. single cylinder De Dion car, in perfect running order just been overhauled and repainted with two buckets seats and a Dicky seat at the back, very quiet running, fitted with all nearly new accessories.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th March, 1913.

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is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.
PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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KALBADEVI ROAD,
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B. O. C.

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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itinda 3,398 tons Captain H. McClelland, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon, 22nd February via coast ports with a cargo of rice and general.

The steamer Janus 3,078 tons, Captain C. McDonald sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Whatelay Hall, 2,380 tons, Captain A. E. Mead sailed on Tuesday for Karachi with a cargo of manganese ore.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itaura 3,363 tons, Captain H. Chidley, sailed on Tuesday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Newburn 2,325 tons, Captain W. Richards will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Netherpark 2,804 tons Captain R. J. Taylor, sailed on Tuesday for Kobe via Sabang with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mansuri 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Tuesday for Jedah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindas 2,156 tons, Captain C. A. Graves, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels 3,551 tons, Captain K. Sehwaly, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, will sail to-day for Shanghav via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australiau mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons Captain R. Dannecker, will sail to-day for Triste via Karachi with a general cargo and passenger.

The French mail steamer Yarra, 2,514 tons Captain Cazar, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, 17th February with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel..... Comdr Fallard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx..... Comdr Geo J Todd ... Spl Ser St
R I M S Minto..... Comdr G H Finnis..... R I Marine
H T Plassy..... Comdr Andrews ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 11.

African Monarch ..2593 Dakers ...T M & Co
Breconian .....2577 Jones...W & A G & Co
Beachey.... 2697 Turner ..... T M & Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symonds ...K N and Co
City of Marseilles ...3280 Liverpool ...Dawes K Nixen & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ..... Arab Steamers
Ferrara.....717 Feathers ..... A L S N Co
Graf Tisza Istvan ...230 Lucks ... P F and Co
Helios .....860 Kundsen ..... M M and Co
Itinda ..... 3398 McClelland ... K N and Co
Lufan Maru 2968 Yanamati ...
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Mantria ...5965..... Vibert ..... P. & O. Co
Nurani.....2870 McLennan ...T M & Co
Neor-el-Bahr.....21 Mahomed ..... Nacoda
Riverdale.....2772 Mackenel ..... T M & Co
Shah Jehan..... 698 Nacoda ..... Nacoda
Washington..... 2609 Stage ...Standard Oil Co
Yarra.....2514 Cazal ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arabistan	3307	Davies	12-3	M M and Co
C&E Westburn	3727	Stege		Bowen	
					S Smidt and Co
D&E Clan Matheson	3052	Harris		J F & Co
F Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys			
		Genoa	15-3	K Nixon & Co
K Satuki Maru	3789	Richards		Kobe	
					N Y Kaisha
L Kola	510	Elton		Repairing	M M & Co
M Fairport			2433	Greig	W & A G & Co
O Lowmoor		2516	Pippet		W & A G & Co
P Neuenfels		3541	Schwarz		W & A G and Co
Q Hoseinbe		993	Richardson		
					B P S N Co

H W P D

Netravati.....Repairing.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Salsette...2391 Lewellin...Aden...P and O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi ..5516 Morrison ..L'pool K N and Co
2 Hindoo.....3156 Groves...Hull...8 3... J Finlay
3 Sicilia ... 3187..... Maggnalni R Line
5 Newburn 2325 Richard...Antwerp...10-3 J M & Co
6 Lindenfels..3525 Muller...W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg .. 2994 Siberich..... Trieste. 16-3.....A L S N Co
8 Votwacrts ...3723..... Danecker Trieste A L S N Co
9 Assaye...4359 Cockman...Shanghai...12-3 P & O Co
10&11 Arcadia.....3513 Farcham ...London on 1913...P & O Co
14 Kasara ..... 604 King .....M M and Co
15 Mackgraf.... 2325..... Bremen...A S & Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Itinda.....	McClelland	Rangoon, F. 2
	Yarra	Cazal	Noumea, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Fazilka	Ross.....	Moulmein
	Wearbeck ..	Thompson..	Middlesbrough
	Janus	McDonald..	Calcutta
	Whitelay B.	Mead	Karachi
	Itaura	Chidley ...	Rangoon
	Netherpark.	Taylor.....	Kobe etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa left Suez, on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umona arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

The steamer "Capri" of the Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi. left Kobe, for Moji and Hongkong on the 11th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Morea arrived Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 9th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March		h m	h	m
Mon.....	10	m	0 32	28	1
			0 49 a	27	4
Tues.....	11	m	0 56	27	11
			1 20 a	27	8
Wed.....	12	m	1 21	27	6
			1 55 a	26	11
Thurs.....	13	m	1 47	26	11
			2 25 a	26	4
Fri	14	m	2 14	26	2
			3 23 a	25	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March		h m	h	m
Mon	10	m	6 37	16	6
			6 37 a	17	4
Tues ...	11	m	7 1	16	4
			7 4 a	17	11
Wednes.	12	m	7 23	16	4
			7 31 a	18	9
Thurs ...	13	m	7 53	16	6
			7 9 a	19	9
Fri	14	m	8 25	16	9
			8 32 a	20	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
10	(Monday)	do 6h. 51m.	do	6h. 47m
11	(Tuesday)	do 6h. 50m.	do	6h. 47m
12	(Wednes)	do 6h. 49m.	do	6h 48m
13	(Thurs)	do 6h. 48m.	do	6h. 48m
14	(Friday)	do 6h 48m.	do	6h. 48m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 8, 4h. 52-5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 16th 2h. 28-0m. a. m.; Full Moon, 22nd, 5h. 26-2m p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Vorwaerts" March 12.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, to-day at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock.

Arnold, Mr and Mrs
Ambler, Mrs TC nurse and infant
Bekhor, Mrs C A and child
Bhicajee, Mr B
Bronfield, Mrs J F
Bruce, Capt H K W
Chwstal, Mr
Deolin, Mr C D
Dubash, Mr Cawasji R
Fawell, Mr Geo W
Garner, Mr C L
Gottesman, Mr
Hamilton, Mrs W J
Banyngton Major and Mrs
Hayeem, Mr G A
Hogen, Lt E O
Jusne, Mr
Loch, Lt E E
Myaer, Mr L
Mitchell, Miss M
Mosa, Mr W M
Nanjee, Mr S
Shervington, Miss
Szasz, Geza, Mr
Strough, Mr R P
Vatcha, Mr K D

FROM KARACHI.

Cripps, Mrs D
Cunningham, Major A H
Maclean, Lt M
Robson, Major
Travers, Major R E
Williams, Major T J
Wolfson, Mr, child and infant

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Olympia," March 12.

The Anchor Line Steamer "Olympia" is due to arrive here on the night of the 12th instant with the following passengers :—

Bird, Miss I
Dame, Mrs
Dame, Miss
Hankin, Mr W E
Hankin, Miss
Harris, Capt T C
Harris Mrs [8 S
Moss-Blundell, Capt
Smalley, Capt
Stowell, Miss M C
Thompson, Mr H J
Troup, Mrs M E
Troup, Miss
Turnington, Miss
Williamson, Maj R H

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexi. is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—BERNARD.—At St. Thomas' Church, Gonda, Oudh, on the 24th February, by the Rev. P. J. D. Johnson, Chaplain of Fyzabad, Robert L. H. Clarke, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, to Antoinette Bernard, daughter of the late Henri Joseph Bernard of Paris, and Mme. Bernard of Surbiton, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 p. m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p. m.
Alexandra School Jubilee Concert, Opera House, 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, last day of Exhibition.
Leeture by Miss Huntley at the Y. W. C. A., entitled, "What is child study? Why is it essential?" 8-45 p. m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: A boy attains youth at fourteen years, his full height at twenty-one, and the limit of his understanding at twenty-seven, except in the matter of experience, which has no limit and no end.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *
* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Mussorie..... Hoyle
Overture.....The Barber of Saville.. Rossini
The Light Pieces I Dance Lubly Lulu, 2 Gavotte Fifinette, 3 March Folie Bergere P E Fletcher.
Selection ...Peggy .....L. Stuart
Valse .....Midsummer ..... Marigold
Selection .....The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Galop ..... Unter Dooner and Blitz ..... Strauss

LT.-COL. MEYER ENTERTAINED.—Yesterday evening the members of the medical profession gave an entertainment to Lt.-Col Meyer at the J. J. Hospital grounds. Most of the eminent people in Bombay and several ladies attended the function. Dr. Temulji Nariman, Sir Balachandra Krishna and Lt.-Col. Crimman spoke in eulogistic terms of Lt.-Col. Meyer, who replied with feeling. Dr. Nariman then presented Dr. Meyer a silver tray and two bowls bearing suitable inscriptions. Credit is due to Dr. J. Alban De Souza, the secretary of the entertainment committee, and to Capt. H. A. Lefont, for the success of the entertainment.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH—The annual general meeting will be held on Tuesday, 18th inst., in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Business:—(1) Report of the Hon. Secretary; work of the Branch; the present position of Latin in Bombay. (2) Reading of a paper: "A home-grown specimen of living Latin," by Rev. J. Gaechter, S.J. (3) Examination of the accounts of the Hon. Treasurer. (4) Election of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee for the ensuing year. (5) Such other business as the President may bring before the meeting. Non-members are admitted to (1) and (2). There will be a committee meeting at 6-15.

REMARKABLE TIGER STORY.

TWO MEN SEVERELY MAULED IN THE GHATS.

A remarkable and almost incredible story of the adventures of two men on a tiger-shoot at Kampoli, which is at the foot of the Lonavla Ghat, reaches us from a correspondent. He says :—Two men, named Powell and Swannell recently put out kills for a tiger, which was reported to be in the neighbourhood of Kampoli. Powell is a former servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who has taken up farming, and Swannell was a Railway employe. Exact details of the affair are difficult to obtain, but it appears that the tiger duly killed one of the animals, which had been tied up and the two men set out to sit up for it. Powell is understood to have sat on the ground near the kill, while Swannell, with a certain amount of caution, sat in a tree. After waiting for some time they are reported to have gone to sleep and the next thing that Powell knew was that the tiger was on top of him, and mauling him: Swannell awakened by the noise, climbed down from the tree, presumably because he could not get a shot at the beast without running grave risk of shooting his friend. He is supposed to have had some idea of killing the tiger at close quarters, when it turned on him, and he is said to have had practically a hand to hand encounter with it. He was very severely mauled, but the tiger made off. The two men were found by some natives and were taken to hospital, where Swannell died, and Powell is still in a serious condition.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

THE HATPIN INCIDENT.

Yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett, Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, on behalf of Irsula Potini, presented an application for the revision of the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment passed on her by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The complaint against the petitioner in the Magistrate's Court was that she had assaulted Mr. Potts, Chief Inspector, Bombay Customs, in the execution of his duties. The Custom officers were in search of cocaine, and the accused was arrested at Prince's-Dock with six bottles of liquors in in her possession. She refused to be searched and became violent. She abused Mr. Potts and kicked him on the groin. She also pulled out a hatpin and attempted to pierce Mr. Potts with it.

The Magistrate, in course of delivering judgment, observed that it was a notorious fact that cocaine was illicitly imported into Bombay by the employes on board of the Austrian Lloyd steamers, Mr. Potts was, therefore, justified in wishing to have the accused searched who was returning from a visit to the steamer "Austria." His Worship convicted her and sentenced her to two month's regorous imprisonment.

Mr. Godinho, in making the application, said that the incident had been due to the accused not knowing the English language. The facts as actually transferred on the occasion did not disclose an offence.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

THE MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett, Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Bombay Government, presented three petitions against the orders of acquittal passed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate. Bombay, in the case against Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji, Mr. Vasanji Naranji Bhimji and Mr. Raoji Vinayek Nana Jaggonnath Shankar Seth, trustees of the Mahalaxmi Temple.

The trustees were charged at the instance of Dr. Darabseth, Deputy Health Officer. Bombay Municipality, for not complying with a notice issued against them by the Municipal Commissoner, calling upon them to fill in a well in the compound of the temple, which in his opinion was a nuisance, or likely to become a nuisance to public health.

The Magistrate tried the case summarily and acquitted the trustees. His Worship remarked that the order was to "fill in" the well and the parties had covered it up. This the Magistrate remarked would effectually prevent any menace to public health. The Court considered the action of the trustees satisfactory. Mr. Nicholson contended that the Magistrate was wrong in acquitting the trustees of the offence with which they were charged. He prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to call for the record and proceedings for examination and reverse the order of acquittal.

Their Lordships ordered a notice to be issued to the parties to show cause why the order of acquittal passed by the Magistrate be not reversed and the Court should not pass such other order as it might deem fit.

SHORT CAUSES.

LONG LIST OF UNCONTESTED CASES.

At the Bombay High Court in the original Civil Jurisdiction, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a list of short causes, most of which were uncontested.

AGENCY ACCOUNT.

Mr. Munsif appeared for Narsinhdas Jodhraj and Co. who acted as agents to the firm of Gangaram Jamnadas and Co., and supplied goods from time to time as the latter demanded.

The defendants were Hardwarimul and others who traded under the name of Gangaram and Co. The claim of the agents amounted to Rs. 4,000. The defendants did not make an appearance and his Lordship passed a decree for the amount with cost and interest for the plaintiff.

CLAIMS ON HUNDIS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff and obtained a decree with costs and interest in the suit in which Haji Noormahomed Cassim claimed from Abdul Sakoor Ismail and others the sum of Rs. 17,500, being the amount of hundis drawn by them.

On behalf of the same plaintiff Mr. Captain appeared and obtained a decree for Rs. 7,500, with costs and interest, against Adamji Jivaji. The latter had undertaken to pay the amount of the hundis.

Another decree with costs and interest was obtained for the same plaintiff by Mr. Captain, against Gulamhusein Isaaji and another, for Rs. 12,500 which also represented the amount of hundis.

A CONSENT DECREE.

Mr. Taraporewalla and Mr. Nadkarni appeared respectively for plaintiff and defendant in the suit Chotalal Chagonlal v. Dhirajlal Amratlal and others. By consent the parties agreed to the Court passing a decree for Rs. 2,500 in favour of plaintiff.

CLAIM ON A MORTGAGE.

Mr. K.B. Dastur appeared for the plaintiff in the cause in which Rustamji Muncherji Kuka sought to recover Rs. 2,400 from Sheikh Mahomed Gulam Rasul. Counsel stated that the defendant did not object to a decree being passed against him for the amount claimed but he wished to pay it by monthly instalments of Rs. 75. The plaintiff agreed to his offer on the stipulation that whenever the defendant failed to pay in four instalments it was open to the plaintiff to sell by auction the defendant's property mortgaged with him. The property was in Ahmedabad, but the plaintiff was entitled to hold the sale in Bombay.

The defendant agreeing, the Court passed a decree accordingly.

CLAIM AGAINST A PLUMBER.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla appeared for Jafferji Husonji, who sought to recover Rs. 2,041 from Naoroji Jamshedji, a plumber, and asked for an order for the plaintiff.

The defendant, appearing in person, admitted the plaintiff's claim, and the Court passed a decree against him.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRAM-CAR DRIVER CHARGED.

Alladin Khudabux, tram-car driver No. 199, has been charged with negligently driving his car so as to endanger public safety. The case was heard to-day at Mazagon before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates composed of Mr. Jehangir Dobash and Mr. Madhowji D. Thackersay.

Mr. Craige, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended.

Police sepoy No. 2242B said that, while on duty at the corner of Masjid road and Abdul Rehman street, he saw a private gharry coming from Pydhonie towards the Market. The gharry was on the proper side of the road. The tram-car, driven by accused, was going in the opposite direction. It backed and struck the gharry, frightening horse and knocking off the wheels of the gharry.

Cross-examined, witness said that the car had backed about 10 paces and damaged the hind wheel and a lamp.

Superintendent Priestly, who was occupying one of the back seats of the tram, said that the car was stopped as another car was standing in front of it. Two manholes on the road were open and being cleared. The car struck the gharry and a tyre came off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness said the conductor had not given any warning. The car had backed slowly.

The car-driver was then examined and further hearing adjourned.

PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Yesterday a lad named Vittal Jana was produced before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of some petty cash.

On Monday, at 1 p.m., Ramruk Balajee, a cart driver, was drinking water at a tap in, Prince's-dock, when the accused brushed past him and he felt that his pocket had been tampered with. He immediately went though his pocket and found that there was only 9 as. left of Rs. 2-2 that he had put into the inside pocket. A hole had been made in it. The lad was immediately handed over to the police and the missing money recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment.

COCAINE CASES.

Yesterday, Inspector Hubbard of the Excise Department charged one Diparam Hariram and two others with being found in possession of various quantities of cocaine. The accused in the first and second cases pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively, while the accused in the third case pleaded not guilty and his case was postponed for the 13th instant to enable him to call in a witness.

BOMBAY INQUEST.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR-CAR.

Mr. F. G. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue on the body of a Hindu woman named Chandrabhagabai, aged about forty.

On Sunday noon Mr. E. W. Fritchley, with Mrs. Fritchley and two young ladies, were passing along Bhendi-bazaar in a taxicab. The cab was driven by F. H. Hill. Near the mosque at Bhendi-bazaar, the driver, noticing the woman trying to cross the road, blew his horn and reduced speed. The deceased turned back, but came forward again, and was knocked down by the car which could not be stopped in time. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died.

On the evidence the jury returned averdict of accidental death.

INDIANS IN JAPAN.

A Press Note says:—The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject, and, therefore, entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country, and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo, that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India, that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others, visiting England, and Indian students, proceeding to Japan for their education, should provide themselves before their departure, from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer, (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America, for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The Honorary Secretary of the Western India Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, is pleased to announce that a large branch of the league has been opened in Karachi. The Hon. Mr. Webbe, C.I.E., has been elected President, and Mr. R. E. Culpeper, Honorary Secretary. Already over 170 members have been enrolled, and there is promise of this number being doubled by the end of this month.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DISCUSSION OF THE DEGREE FOR COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presided yesterday at a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, which was held last evening at the University Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved the following proposals regarding the Dhirajilal Mathuradas Scholarship :—That Mr. K. H. Kamdar, who has been declared to have been awarded the Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship at the last B.A. examination be allowed to join a Law School (according to regulation 2, page 597 of the University Calendar) in 1914, and that the payment of the scholarship to him be deferred for a year. That the following regulation be "added after" regulation 1 on page 597 of the University Calendar and that the remaining regulations on the same page be renumbered accordingly :—"Candidates should send to the Registrar applications for the scholarship at the time of applying for permission to appear for the B. A. examination, with a certificate from the Principal of their College that they are Gujarati Hindus."

In proposing the above motions, Mr. Paranjpye said that Mr. Kamdar was a Gujerati Hindu and stood second in the Arts Examination, being first among the Gujarati Hindus in the examination he was entitled to the Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship in case he studied for law; and he was also entitled to it by his success in the examination for the Gangadas Rangilal scholarship. But he was a student of the Ferguson College and was unable to fulfil the conditions required by the university regulations. Hence the first proposal.

Mr. Paranjpye said that he was against the making of special regulations when students were at fault, but in the present case it was not the student but the regulations that were at fault. Mr. Kamdar had never applied for the scholarship, which had been forced on him, and in becoming the holder of it, had been deprived of the scholarship. What Mr. Paranjpye wanted was that the stipend be kept with the University for a year by which time the student should fulfil the conditions required by the regulations. In the meantime he could profit by the other scholarships.

Further, the student had never mentioned that he was a Gujarati Hindu in his application, and therefore, Mr. Paranjpye brought forward the second proposal. His object in moving it was to secure that students who applied for the scholarship should state that they belonged to the Gujarati Community.

Dr. Harold Mann very strongly supported the motions. He said that a great injustice had been done to the student by depriving him of another scholarship to which he was entitled, because he was also entitled to another scholarship.

Mr. Covernton opposed the motions. He did not know where the injustice came in. It was impossible under the regulations for that student to hold two scholarships at the same time. He did not find it necessary to alter the regulations.

The motions were separately put to the vote and were carried unanimously.

The next business done was with regard to the regulations regarding the dates, fees and other details in connection with the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyer then moved the regulations which included the following:—

For the Intermediate Examination no undergraduate will be admitted unless, after obtaining a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College affiliated to this University, showing that he has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts, or else after passing the Previous Examination of this University or the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any other Indian University, he shall have kept three terms at a college or institution recognized in Commerce, and unless he produces satisfactory testimonials under Form.

To pass the examination, the candidate must obtain (a) 50 per cent. of the full marks in Mercantile Law and Practice, (b) 50 per cent. of the full marks in Accountancy, and (c) 40 per cent. of the full marks in each of the two remaining subjects. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 66 per cent. of the total marks obtained will be placed in the First Division.

Regarding the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, no candidate will be admitted to this examination unless, after passing the Intermediate Examination in Commerce at this University, he shall have kept six terms at a college or institution recognised in Commerce, and unless he produces satisfactory testimonials under From.

To pass the examination the candidate must obtain (a) 50 per cent. of the full marks in Banking Law and Practice, (b) 50 per cent. of the full marks in the Voluntary Subject, and (c) 40 per cent. of the full marks in each of the four remaining subjects Those of the successful candidates who obtain 66 per cent. of the total marks obtainable, will be placed in the First Division.

With regard to the University Terms the moved :—That in the Faculty of Arts, for Commerce students, there shall be three terms. The first term shall commence on the 22nd of October and shall end on the 22nd of December; the second term shall commence on the 1st of February and shall end on the 30th of April; the third term shall commence on the 15th of June and shall end on the 15th of August: provided always that when the day fixed for the commencement of any term happens to be a Sunday, the term shall commence on the day following.

The number of day's attendance necessary for keeping terms shall be for each term three-fourths of the days on which lectures are delivered during the term.

Mr. Paranjpye then moved his amendments which were subsequently withdrawn after some discussion.

The regulations were adopted with Mr. D. G Padbye's amendments that candidates should obtain 45 per cent. of the full marks in mercantile law and practice and 33 per cent. in Accountancy and the remaining subjects, in order to pass both the Intermediate and Degree examination in Commerce.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board recorded a Government resolution intimating resumption of a plot of land on the Cooperage, to be utilised as the site for the statue of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade.

Mr. K. D. Wadia, proprietor of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency had applied for the lease of some land on the Mathew-road. The chairman had laid out three plots equal in area to the requirements of the applicant who had already leased a plot on the new Queen's-road, behind those three plots laid out by the Chairman on the Mathew-road.

The application was referred to the Land Committee.

BURNING, BLEEDING AND CRUSTED SKIN

Had to Lie With Arms Up by Head, They Were So Sore Underneath. Itching Very Bad. Got No Sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and Trouble Disappeared.

"About the month of March, 1910, a very itching red rash commenced on my breast, thence under my arms. The complaint was of a very watery nature, the itching very bad. At night I got no sleep owing to the burning, bleeding, crusted nature of the skin. I had to lie with my arms up by my head, they were so very sore underneath.

"I washed the affected parts with carbolic and tar soaps, but got no relief. I also took blood mixture, but it had no good effect. I then bought a set of the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and by the second time I used them, the rash was greatly soothed and the irritation began to disappear. I bought another cake of Cuticura Soap and some more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and by the time they were used every sign of the rash and irritation had all disappeared, and I now have a nice, white skin. I can sleep soundly and have never had any skin trouble since Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me.

"I always use the Cuticura Soap for shaving and a little Cuticura Ointment on my face, which I find keeps it nice and white and clean, and also free from any irritation. I sincerely hope that this letter will be useful to some one suffering from itching irritation or any inflammation, and you have my full permission to publish it." (Signed) George Taylor, Ash Grove Cottage, Fyvie, Aberdeen, N. B., Jan. 16, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on care and treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to Moller, Maclean & Co., Bombay or Calcutta, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory conscious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use KEATING'S POWDER

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 10. BOMBAY, MARCH 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 7-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	89		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-2		1-2
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	47		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin			
do do. New York	4·87 3-4		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
Do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans	5		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4		unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars buying, per oz. sold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfer on Madras ... Rs. 4,50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Moderate business done.
Futures Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry —Demand for India fallen off
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 „
Imports ...2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·74—2
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·90 unchgd
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·47 —03	6 47 —03	6·47 —02	6·45 —03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·42 —02	6 34 —02	6·22 —01	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·15 —01	6·12 —02	6·10	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·72 July 11·72.
New York official Noon call May 11·89 July 11·72.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·03 July 12·00.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	32,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	.....
„ Exports to Continent	20 000
Spot Cotton	...12·50—10

Futures—Month of May 11·83+02
Futures—Month of July 11·86+01
Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-8—1-3
Futures month of May	... 12·06+01
Futures month of July	... 12·02 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	... 3 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months	... May.-June
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi	... 3 7 1-4
Do Months—	May-June London—Nominal

Tone—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,370,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs.	...35 3-8
do Months—Mar	
Buyers &c ...	Done
Tone—Firm.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb	...35 1-4 Mar.
Buyers &c...	Done
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...37 1-2
Do Months	March

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	...51 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	...52 1-4 unchgd
Do. months—	Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	45 1-4unchgd
Do. Months—	... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Steady
LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...46 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	... March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta	... 47 6
Do. Months—	...April-June.
	London—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	47 unchgd
Do. Months—	... Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Value

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6 17 6—15
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Value.	Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...12 3-8—1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 11 unchgd.
Mar.-April—Sellers.—Dull.
METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 65
Copper Braziers	... 979
Yellow Metal	... £ 7d.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13-9s.—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Barana" "Caithness" "Errington Court."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C & F India (Double bags ...13 6 3-8unchgd
D. Months of Shipments ...May-Aug —Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.
Hamburg Crystals Sugar
C & F India 12 11 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.
Tone—Hold for higher prices.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...10 2+1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 2+1-4d. unched—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Limited business.
E & A's Similar Crystal C & F India 14 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet and neglected.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 5 1-4unchgd
Month of Shipments ...Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Firm, but still no business. Prices unchanged.

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day quietly.
Goat skins offered 6 00,000.
Sheep skins offered 8,17,000.
Goat skins unchanged.

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool Auction opened to-day quiet and steady.
Total amount offered during the sale 48,000.
Vicenere first white unquoted.
Vicanere ordinary white highest 10 1-2
Vicenere ordinary white lowest 9 1-2
Candahar first white unquoted.
Candahar ordinary white highest 9 3-4.
Candahar ordinary white lowest 8 1-2.
Bicaneers white highest 9 1-2.
Bicaneere white lowest 8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [11TH MAR. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Rs 13 Bundles Sov.	60,000	Mahomera	Hongkong Bk.
Rupees	9,000	Bushreh	Coptoir National.
4 Bundles Rupees	24,000		
4 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Linga	National Bank.
9 Bundles Rupees	18,000	Bahrein	Do.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th and 9th Mar. 13.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	143	167,400
B. B. and C. I. Rly	85	103,865

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 14 1-4 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. For T. T. 1s. 4d. 1-32 was obtainable as also 1s. 4d. 1-16 Demand, but only a moderate business was done. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern ratesares steady.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4 25th Apl.
Do. do France	...7 1 1-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai „	...195 1-4
Japan „	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 95 3-16 for cash and 95 5-16 for the settlement and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day. A moderate business was done at the decline and rates close as under.
We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 2 0
Settlement	...	„ 95 4 0

BULLIONS.—
Yesterday the London market for bar silver was unchanged at 27 for ready, and 27 1-4 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 58 3-4. The local markert opened at 68 3-4 ex duty for the first settlement and after declining to 68 7-16 fluctuated slightly, closing as under. Ready remains unchanged at 72 5-8.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „	...	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	„ 72 10 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 68 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 68 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	„ 82 0 0
1st Settlement March	...	„ 77 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 78 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Changes in the American markets yesterday were small, and futures closed a point or two higher. Spot cotton was, however, 10 points lower in New York, and 1-8 lower in New Orleans. The attention of the local market is still confined to the Broach position. Last night good Broach declined to Rs. 327. This morning the opening rate was Rs. 329. A moderate business has been done and the closing price is Rs. 327 1-2. Fine Broach April has been done at Rs. 321. For other descriptions there is little or no enquiry, Fine Khamgaon Akola March closes with buyers at Rs. 290 and sellers at Rs. 300.
Ready cotton is quiet with only a very moderate demands. Holders are anxious to move stocks and cheap lots are available.
QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 321	April
Fine M. G. Broach	...	„ 330	March.
Good M. G. Broach	...	„ 327 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	„ 314	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	„ 311	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	...	„ 308	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	„ 305	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	„ 300	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	...	„ 282	„
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	...	„ 273	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	„ 265	„
Sawginned Dharwar	...	„ 318	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	...	„ 304	

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet—Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·50 +03	6·50 +03	6·50 +03
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·47 +02	6 44 +02	6·36 +01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·24 +02	6·17 +02	6·14 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED —
The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
April-May		... „ 3 10 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl.-May Rs. 5 7 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May 7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May ... ... „ 8 15 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Steadier.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 8 0
Black Kutni	„	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	„	54 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	61 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 11 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 35 8 0
Forward	...	„ Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold	...	Rs. 49 8 0
Small	...	„ 47 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 9 9 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,657 1-2
Bank of India	...	64
Eastern Bank	...	90
Indian Specie	...	64 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	498 3-4
Kohinoor	...	780
Manockji Petit	...	3,135
New Great Eastern	...	235
Standard	...	1,320

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175 1-4
Bombay S. N. Ordy	..	240
Colaba Land and Mill	..	1,515 Apl.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		20 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	457 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	602 1-2c.d.

TWO-DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday:—

Cotton	...	16,628 bales.
Wheat	...	6,691 cwts.
Linseed	...	5,340 „
Rapeseed	...	4,765 „
Gingellyseed	...	6,208 „
Poppyseed	...	28 „
Groundnuts	...	3,354 „
Castorseed	...	20,759 „
Rice	...	2,651 „
Myrabollams	...	2,574 „
Cottonseed	...	23,824 „
Mowraseed	...	10 „
Gram	...	1,633 „
Joowar	...	384 „
Maize	...	346 „
Barley	...	277 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 30,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
Exports to Continent ... 2,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·40
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 11·83
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·75
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... Steady.
General Tone of Market:—Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot market advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·06
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·02
Opening tone of Market— Steady
Closing tone of Market:— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 10.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... do
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 800 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 12,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·90
Mid American at Liverpool... 6·74— 2
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Mar.-Apr.	...	... 6·47—3
Apr.-May	...	... 6·47—3
May-June	...	... 6·47—2
June-July	...	... 6·45—3
July-Aug.	...	... 6·42—2
Aug.-Sept.	...	... 6·34—2
Sept.-Oct.	...	... 6·22—1
Oct.-Nov.	...	... 6·15—1
Nov.-Dec.	...	... 6·12—2

Manchester piece goods market —More enquiry in the market but not much business doing—There is enquiry from Bombay for staples—as also from other markets.

LONDON, Mar 10.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 6 Sellers
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... ... 47 0 „
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ... 41 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market— .....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Mar— £ 23-17-6
do ... May-June— £ 23-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.... 282000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg... 70 3 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 51 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... 52 3 „
Do. Kerozepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... Nomi
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp ... ... Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...£3-18-6 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Kaiserl Mar.-Apl.—London... 38 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London... .....
Do. Club No. 2...Mar.-Apl.—London... 38 6
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Steady

Do. South Australian ... No sellers.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. Red, Graded, American per centall—May ... 37 6
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... ...
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Mar. 10.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar. 10 0 3-4
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr. 10 2 1-4 „
Closing Tone of Market. Quiet „
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Mar.-Apr. ...13 21-4 „
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apl.-May— 13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India .. Mar.-Apl. 12 10 1-2 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May 12 11 1-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Mar. 12 6 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apr. 11 1 1-2 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May... 14 3 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl....	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl....	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl. ...	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ..	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	and unchanged

LONDON, Mar. 10.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	65 0 0
„ Best English Selected.		70 5 0
„ Braziers ...	...	80 0 0
„ Tone of Market	...	Steady
Hard Spelter	...	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	213 0 0
Yellow Metal	...	6 15-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. T. C. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	...	11 17 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta.		6 12 6
„ „ Rods „	...	7 2 6
„ „ Hoops „	...	7 18 9
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	...	7 5 0
„ „ Plate „	...	6 12 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	5 17 6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	3 3 5
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	...	16 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady
Silver, Spot	...	27
„ 2 months hence	...	27 1-4
„ Tone of Market—	...	Generally Steady

LONDON, Mar. 10.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27
Silver 2 months 27 1-4
„ Closing Tone of Market— Steady
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ...Sellers holding for higher prices
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 89 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 73 7-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent... £ 90
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90
Govt Securities, 3 per cent .. £ 76 1-3
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. £ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market— do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·25 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·43 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols 4·87 3-4
Interest day to day loans ... 5
Interest 7 days Market loans. 4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl.	6·47	6·49
Apl.-May	6·47	6·49
May-June	6·47	6·49
June-July	6·45	6·47
July-Aug.	6·42	6·44
Aug.-Sept.	6·34	6·36
Sept.-Oct.	6·22	6·24
Oct.-Nov.	6·15	6·17
Nov.-Dec.	6·12	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Feb. 1911	...Rs. 17,16,73,000
Do. 1912	...Rs. 15,78,79,000
Do. 1913	...Rs. 23,05,63,000

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that at a Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant a Dividend was declared at the rate of 1 per cent per annum, after carrying forward Y. 1,219, 00 and placing Y. 250,000 to the Reserve Fund.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular A trial of it will convince you.—MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	1062097	53730	1008367
Value in rupees.....	63493399	3089596	60403803
To the end of the month of Jan. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	5784627	1035911	4743916
Value in rupees.....	349452200	60339040	289113220
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	7037719	748303	6289416
Value in rupees.....	14112687	1423639	12716993
To the end of the month of Jan. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	91552247	15042971	75309276
Value in rupees.....	174679687	32187797	142491890
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	77636086	4515285	93120801
To the end of the month of Jan. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....524131947		92526837	431605110

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913 In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.....	.....	1610303	1610303
Old Rupees from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	5021804	888017	5909821
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	839284	839284
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	8938817	13376433	22234755

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913. To end of the month of Jan. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	1858310	1858310
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	18283130	5868867	23952047
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	2654503	2654503
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	43785982	8788091	136569052

Coined and Examined. In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	.....	.....
Rupees * ...	14800022	17250579	32050601
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	118077	.....	118077
	.....	697344	697344

Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5672075	5672075
Rupees * ...	54202122	90572110	144774232
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	4936123	1640960	6577083
British Dollars examined from the consignement purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks	.....	1658000	1658000
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	2063314	2063314

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

At Calcutta	...	... Rs. nil.
„ Bombay	...	... „ 264506

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—93 bales wool and goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co: 21 tons soap, Indian Cotton oil Co. Ltd; 8,450 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 50 bales hemp, C Peeraj and Co; 94 bales hemp F Khoolchand.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 36 cwts chutney, N K Jassawala; 4,003 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 91 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Mathuradas and Co.
Mantua s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 250 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—3 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yasra s—204 cwts gum, R Damji.
City of Karachi s—3,020 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales hemp, C Peeraj and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—11,289 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 51 cwts myrabollams, G Sojpal 487 1-2 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Mantua s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bundle carpets, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. Crown of Castile s—25 tons iron scrapes, G H Hakimjee; 1,999 cwts teelseed and 3,380 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1003 1-2 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros 8 1-2 tons teakwood planks M Saw Mills and 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,970 cwts gingelyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Assaye s—10 cwts finnalseed, S Vazir; 1,21 1-2 cwts finalseed, G Permanand and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 50 cwts olibanum R Damji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co. 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton D D Currancy and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Netharpark s—10 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Beachy s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 770 bales cotton, The Japan C T and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. CO.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 1st March 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Etings for week ending 1st Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	2091700	15020500	17112200
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·83	48400	328900	377300
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	5000	31800	36800
Total...	2956 73	2145100	15381200	17526300
a Etings for crdg 8 days ending 1st Mar, 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry	2701·68	2511469	14299150	16510624
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	62341	416048	478387
B.-Kotah Ry	40·29	4721	29044	33765
Total...	2957·80	2278531	14744241	17022776
Increase or Decrease			+ 5	
G.I. .Ry	— 1·07	— 119769	721845	+601576
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	— 13941	—87146	—101087
B.-Kotah Ry	...	+ 279	+ 2756	+ 3035

a One day more due to leap year.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 23700	Rs. 40000	Rs. 7000	Rs 644000
Or per mile of Ry	129	219	4	352
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	0 131900	2763000	46000	4128000
Total for 8 weeks ...	155600	3163000	53000	4772000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year..	0 246890	463699	9030	719610
Per mile of Ry do..	135	254	5	394
Total to cor. date do...	157919 6	3255806	61960	4896968

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 75,610
Do. to date .....Rs. 1,24,968

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Feb, 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 226000	Rs. 470000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 700000
Or per mile of Ry	239	497	4	740
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	1344000	3274000	26000	4644000
Total for 8 weeks ...	157000	3744000	30000	5344000
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year..	0 221400	553952	6360	781712
Per mile of Ry. do...	234	591	7	832
Total to cor. date do..	1822892	3691037	30160	5344119

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 86,712
Do. to date .....Rs. 119

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

LADY SYDENHAM PRESIDES OVER ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday evening at Government House, H. E. Lady Sydenham presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies.

The proceedings commenced with the reading, by Mrs. Fowler, the honorary secretary, of the report for the year ended 31st December 1912. The report showed that the Society was progressing satisfactorily.

Rev. Kennelly then read the accounts for the past year which showed a balance of Rs. 1,900-0-1 standing at credit of the society for the current year.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lady Sydenham then addressed the meeting. Her Excellency said :—

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—As President of the Bombay Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, I welcome you all here to-day, and I am very pleased to see you assembled once more at Government House before I leave India. I shall do my best to try and interest Lady Willingdon in the Society in the short time we shall have together on the4th April. I have no doubt that she is already a member of one of its many branches in England, and that she will be only too glad to associate herself with the Bombay Branch. I am glad to think that I leave the Bombay Society on a firm basis, and that the Secretary can give us such a favourable report, showing that definite progress in several directions has been attained in the past year. The training school which was started a little more than a year ago has done well, and the Government grant will be a great aid and encouragement to those who inaugurated it. I am glad to hear that visitors passing through Bombay have availed themselves of the opportunity of staying at the Lodge. They will be a means of spreading knowledge of the existence of a comfortable place in which to stop, among others who may be in need of it. This will perhaps create a two-fold good in helping those that would otherwise be without the shelter of a suitable and safe home, and in the benefit their patronage brings to it.

"The report of the Inspector seems to have been most satisfactory, and his entire approval is shown by his having recommended an annual grant of Rs. 1,000.

"I, therefore, feel, I can congratulate all those present who have done so much for the Society, who for years past when little encouragement was forthcoming, struggled on in spite of opposition and kept the flickering flames alive, till it has now settled into a steady fire lighting up all that surrounds it, and giving warmth and comfort to its members.

"I cannot help referring to the present state of things at Home which we must all deplore. I mean the behaviour of the misguided young women whom we call the Suffragettes. Scarcely a day passes on which we are not made to blush with shame for our sex, on reading the accounts of their doings in England, and I feel strongly that all women who have the interests of young girls at heart should lose no opportunity of condemning their immoral, unbalanced, deliberate deeds. One is ashamed to think that the bad example has been set by the educated women of a higher class, and if their working sisters, who may have grievances, and in whose cause militant leaders are supposed to be working their wild words and unlawful deeds, the Englishwomen will lose their honoured position, and must bring down their men with them. Woman's power is great as long as she sets high examples of life and conduct, and if the true and the ennobling power of women is exchanged for political wire-pulling, the world will lose what can never be regained. I think we should all do well to have these beautiful lines of Kingsley's, written 65 years ago, inscribed in every house to remind us of our true calling in the universe :—

"In teaching women we must try to make our deepest lessons bear on the great purpose of unfolding woman's own calling in all ages, her especial calling in this one. 'We must incite them to realize the chivalrous belief of our old forefathers among their Saxon forests, that something divine dwelt in the counsels of woman but on the other hand, we must continually remind them that they will attain that divine instinct, not by renouncing their sex, but by fulfilling it; by becoming true women, and not bad imitations of men; by educating their heads for the sake of their hearts, not their hearts for the sake of their heads; by claiming woman's divine vocation as the priestess of purity, of beauty, and of love.'

"I am sure, you must all agree that there is little sign of 'purity, beauty and love' in the actions recorded in the past year of the militant suffragette. I hope that all the members of the Girls' Friendly Society at home and abroad will make a special resolve to stamp out the present evil, and to show their strong resentment at actions which can only lead to anarchy.

"I must apologise for taking up so much of your time, but I will only add my heartfelt wishes for the continued success of the Bombay Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, and my sincere thanks as its President for the last two years for the hearty co-operation of the Committee, in all that conduced to its welfare."

Canon Barham then said that the work of the Bombay Branch had justified its existence. Men might be left to take care of themselves but not girls. He hoped that the Society would be able to establish branches in all the important centres.

In proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Sydenham Rev. Kennelly dwelt on the unvarying interest her Excellency had taken in the work of the Society ever since her arrival in Bombay, and he wished her Excellency a pleasant voyage Home.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 12th March, 1913.

190. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters, before 12 noon on the 15th instant.

Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

191. Parades.—Parades will be held at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

192. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

The Begum of Bhopal is having busy days in Lahore. She has received a deputation of local Mahomedans, laid the foundation-stone of the Sultania Mahomedan Ladies' Hall, and visited the Cathedral High School for Girls and the Convent Girls' School.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACQUETS.

TWO GOOD GAMES IN THE BOMBAY TOURNAMENT.

Two matches were played off yesterday afternoon, in connection with the Bombay Racquets Tournament, both being productive of excellent and exciting play. The spectators were few but, as any occupant of the front row can vouch, not far between. The back rows were empty.

The first match was Sloggett and Gull v. P.M. Sanderson and Macbeth. The first game resulted in a victory for the former pair, Gull playing an exceedingly good game. In the second game, however, Macbeth was seen to great advantage, his serves being exceedingly difficult to take, with the result that the game was called 13-2 in favour of himself and partner. Up to that point Sloggett and Gull had failed to return seven of his serves. The score was taken to 14-4, when after a dashing rally, Macbeth and Sanderson made the score one game all. Sloggett and Gull took the score to 11-1 in the third game, and although their opponents were both playing a very sound game, the former won easily.

Play in the fourth game was level, both pairs displaying considerable energy, while the quality of the racquets improved still further. An excellent shot by Macbeth gave him the game, which made the score two games all.

The final game aroused great enthusiasm. Sloggett and Gull were ahead at 7-2, when Macbeth had a great chance of a "kill," but unluckily struck the top of the board. The score was later called 10-2, when Sanderson and Macbeth made a great effort and brought their score to seven, and, with Sloggett playing somewhat erratically, the game was later called 14-10, in favour of Sloggett and Gull. After some most exciting rallies, 14-13 was called, at which point the leaders ran out winners of the match.

The honours of the victory rest principally with Gull, who played hard and well throughout, Sloggett not being up to his usual form.

A "mixed" doubles between Jamsetjee and Anderson, and Tee and Majid, followed. With the ex-champion playing confidently, with good backing-up by his partner, the first two games resulted in favour of the former pair. Then, however, Tee improved immensely, his exhibition in the last three games being perhaps the best of the afternoon. Majid played well and hit very hard, although he did not compare well with Jamsetji, being very erratic.

Score :—Sloggett and Gull :—15-11, 4-15, 15-6, 11-15, and 15-13.

Tee and Majid :—10-15, 13-15, 18-16, 15-6, and 15-9.

UMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, Mar. 11.

The following are the results of the races run at Umballa yesterday :—

FIFTH KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—1,000 yards.

Mr. G. O. Thomas' Maori King, 10st 3lbs ..... Ruiz 1
Mr. J. Rennel's First Chance, 9st. 8lbs. ..... Randall 2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Kindly Light, 10st. 11lb. ..... Robinson 3

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB HANDICAP for horses—7 furlongs.

Mr. Rosco's Rococo, 9st. 13lbs. ..... Ruiz 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly, 8st. 13lbs. ..... Firth 2
Major Mussenden's Pyers Mostyn, 10st. 10lbs. ..... Northmore 2

INCHARAM CUP, HORSE HURDLE RACE—2 miles.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Mayfly IV, 11st. 10lbs. ..... Capt. Wish-Wilson 1
W. Smith's Bright Metal. 11st. 3lb ..... Randalls 2
Robinson's Silphon, 11st. 8lbs. ..... Williamson 3

MIDGET PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Major Mussenden's Gilliflower, 7st. 10lbs. ..... Melsom 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Hopscotch, 10st. 7lbs. ..... J. Robinson 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's The Point, 8st. 2 13lbs ..... Firth 3

BURTON HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Hyrim, 9st. 13lbs. ..... W. Robinson 1
Mr. Fitzroy's Kashmere, 7st (carried 7st. 7lbs. ..... Crowden 2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Meazer 10st. 2lbs. ..... Mr. Thursby 3

COUNTRY-BRED HANDICAP—1-2 mile.

Major G. D. Holmes' Shamrock, 8st. 13lbs ..... Ruiz 1
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's Conqueror, 8-10 ..... Pratt 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's Acorn, 8st. 6lbs. ..... Northmore 3

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY'S INTERESTING EVENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 11.

On the second day of the Royal Connaught Boat Club's annual regatta a large gathering, including many ladies, turned out to witness the interesting programme, which included the finals of the Station Eight, Junior Sculls and Junior Pairs. One feet of the Junior Fours, which had been heat over from yesterday, was rowed. The Dorset Regiment Boat beat the Deccan College.

Junior Pairs, half mile, Final.

Peebles and Slade Powell with Mrs. Simons (Cox) 1
Weldon and Clemson with Mrs. Gibson (Cox) 2
Weatherall and Bivar and Miss Sutherland 3

Won by 3-4 length. Time :—3 mins. 45 secs.

Junior Sculls half mile, Final.

Dickens beat McLarge.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths. Time:—3 mins. 58 2-5 secs.

Junior Fours, half mile, 1st heat.

Dorsets, Poona:—Messrs. Alderson, Weldon, Clemson and Gore Browne, Stroke, Mrs. Rosker, cox beat Deccan College, Kirkee, Messrs. Sapri, Gokhale, Khare and Karandikar, stroke, Abhyankar, cox.

Won by three lengths. Time:—3 mins. 32 secs.

Station Eights, 3-4 mile, Final.

Royal Artillery boat, Greenshseld (bow) Capt. Slade Powell, Capt. Walker, Capt. Reid, Messrs. Peebles, Jardrne, Dickens, stroke P. H. Love cox, beat R.A.M.C. boat, Major Gibson, Mr. Brett, Major Bowen, Mr. Fyffe, Capt. Turner, Mr. C. Kane, Mr. E. Kane, Capt. Langrishe, stroke, Mrs. Gibson, cox.

Won by one length. Time :—4 mins. 24 3-5 secs.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will be installed as District Grand Master of Freemasonry in Bengal; on March 25.

POLO AT MEERUT.

INTER-REGIMENTAL FINAL WON BY 17TH LANCERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, Mar. 11.

In the Subalterns' Tournament, first round, the 8th Hussars beat the Inniskillings by 7 to 4.

The teams were :—8th Hussars—Messrs. Cairnes, Hornby, Rowley, Atkinson, Wills; Inniskillings—Messrrs. Freer, Smith, Sassoon, Humfrey, Barton.

The final of the inter-Regimental Tournament was played on the station ground, the Ludwig ground being too wet. The 17th Lancers won in an easy fashion by 16 to 4.

First chukker.—Melville at the throw-in got on and scored. Two more goals were obtained in rapid succession.

Second chukker.—The Dragoons pressed and had two runs to the Lancers' flags. The Lancers then, being relieved, scored through Lockett. Lockett again scored with a long shot from the throw-in. Score, 5 to 0 in favour of the Lancers.

Third chukker.—Wickham now retired from the game owing to high fever, Mr. Fleming taking his place. A run by the 17th went wide. Melville got on again and scored. Hatfield then made a good opening, enabling Hawkinds to put through.

Fourth chukker.—Hawkins made a good run and scored with a fine shot from the throw-in. Fleming got away and scored. Up and down play, resulting in a goal to the Lancers. Melville again with a fine shot scored. Score, 8 to 3.

Fifth chukker.—Up and down play followed, and Melville scored from a difficult position from the throw-in. The same player got on and scored.

Sixth chukker.—Lockett had a good run to the flags and scored. Hawkins next got on and only just missed with a long shot. Some exciting play then ensued around the Dragoon's goal, which, however they kept intact.

Seventh chukker.—The Lancers, from a "melee" in front of the goal, scored.

Eight final chukker:—The 17th hit out from their goal line, Melville got on and scored a soft goal from the throw-in. Melville again scored. Turner was the next to score, followed by Hawkins with a fine lifting shot.

Result:—Lancers sixteen, Dragoons four goals.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, before the presentation of the cup by Lady Creagh, made a speech eulogistic of polo, wherein he maintained that soldiers' polo should always be encouraged, as it inculcated the very finest spirit of discipline and self-sacrifice.

COMPLAINANT MADE WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Coxe and Mr. Justice N. R. Chatterjee, the rule issued on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tangail sanctioning the issue of a warrant against the petitioner, came on for hearing.

In August last, one Syed Hossain prevented the petitioner's men from carrying out work on the bank of a tank and a complaint proceedings under sec. 107 were drawn up against the said Syed Hossin and five others. Before the Sub-Divisional officer of Tangail applied that the petitioner should be called as a witness, and a summons was issued against the latter. The petitioner prayed that his deposition might be taken on commission, but the Magistrate issued a warrant against him,

The hearing was adjourned, as no explanation from the Magistrate had reached the High Court.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS. BEAT "B" DORSETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 11.

The Dorset Regiment "B" Team met the Loyal North Lancs. in the second game of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening.

The Lancs. scored a goal in the opening period, against which the Dorsets had nothing to show.

In the second moiety both the teams scored a goal each, the result being a win for the Loyal North Lancs. by 2 goals to the Dorset Regiment "B" team's one.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

A shocking accident occurred this morning at a level-crossing near Ballygunge (Calcutta) railway station, A Bengalee, said to be a son of a wealthy zemindar of Tollygunge, and his infant son, were cut to pieces.

It is said that the deceased was warned by the gateman not to attempt to cross the line, but he insisted on doing so, and was caught by the cow-catcher. He and the child were picked up dead and frightfully mangled.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 7.

In the Nizam College Inter-School Football Tournament, the College B team was beaten by the Asifia A team by 1 goal, and last Wednesday, the former's A team played the Asifia B team, but the latter were practically nowhere as their opponents swept everything before them. In the first half-time the Nizamis pulled away 3 goals, and in the second 5 goals, thus winning by 8 goals to love. But the contest was an uneven one, and the result a foregone conclusion. To-morrow evening, the All Saints' A team meet the Civil Engineering school team.

Yesterday St. Mary's School Hockey team tried conclusions with the All Saints on their own ground at Secundrabad, and, as a matter of fact, it was simply a walk-over for them. In the first half they scored 3 goals and the second another 3, while the all Saints ended as they began with a tantalizing duck. The youngsters, however, admit that they were perfect novices at the game, and ought not to have entered for the tournament.

THE WEATHER.

SKIES CLEARING OVER NORTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 11.

Precipitation has been nearly general in the east Punjab, fairly general in Assam, the sub-montane United Provinces, and local in Kashmir. Silchar reports 1 1-2 inch of rain; Chakrata, one; Dehra Dun, Muktesar, and Simla, 3-4; and Roorkee and Amballa, 1-2 inch.

The sky has now cleared over the greater part of Northern India, but a few local showers are still probable.

Forecast :—Some precipitation in Upper Burma, North-east India, and along the western Himalayas.

Earthquake report :—A slight shock of earthquake, with its origin about 200 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at forty minutes past midnight.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th March giving data for the preceding 24 honrs.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·65" of rain and Sirsa 0·16'. Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana. Humidity is in large defect at Karachi. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jacobabad; minimum temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in defect at Khandwa and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab. Skies have cleared in north-west India, where weather is becoming settled.

Dry weather is likely generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 11th March, 1913, was 29·944 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tied gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tied in the stream above Tero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 10 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0-1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

The Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary in the Public Works Department, has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 22nd March, or subsequent date. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Russell Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Burma, will act during Mr. Gordon's absence. The officers Commanding the Tantok Column in a telegram dated the 10th inst. states that the column was advancing to the Shiniong river that day, and that he might not find it possible to send further reports for four or five days.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

It has been more or less definitely settled that the All-India Sanitary Conference shall be an annual gathering.

At Pegu an earthquake appears to have dislodged the gold umbrella steeple, valued at Rs. 8 lakhs, of the Shwe Maw Da pagoda.

The Nagar Community at Bhavnagar mourn the death of Mr. Chandraprasad Hariprasad Dessai a wealthy man, who was most popular and was noted for his charities.

The seditious leaflets entitled "Yugantar circular, the Delhi bomb", and subscribed "Bande Mataram", have been proscribed.

The Maharaja of Patiala, on the birth of the Tikka Sahib, has made a donation amounting to nearly forty thousand rupees, to various institutions in the Punjab.

The Sub-Committee appointed at the recent Conference at Delhi in connection with the Rajkumar College has been considering the question of location of the proposed higher college. The advice of the Government will probably be sought on this point.

Advantage has been taken of the presence of various Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana at Delhi to discuss the question of railway communication between that city and Karachi, more particularly, as it may affect the Jodhpur-Bikaner system of lines.

Sometime ago forged ten-rupee currency notes were in circulation in Rangoon. The police have now arrested a Chinaman at Batavia, on a charge of having forged ten-rupee notes of Government of India. 134 counterfeit coins and instruments used for counterfeiting were found in his possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindo, professional itinerant magicians, were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Rangpur, the former of bad livelihood by habitual cheating, and the latter of cheating one Safgfapoli of Saidpur, and sentenced to six months' and three months' imprisonment, respectively.

Mr. Dillam Jackson, inventor of tea-machinery manufactured by Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., arrived in India by the last mail and is spending a week or two in Calcutta. He will probably pay a short visit to Assam to see something of the tea industry which his inventions have done so much to develop.

The services of Mr. R. B. Hughes Buller, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, and Mr. C. W. C. P. Dowden acts. Mr. T. C. Simpson, Personal Assistant, is acting as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Crime and Railways.

Mr. Ambica Churu, Mozumdar of Faridpur, a prominent Congressman, has been ailing for a long time, and since his return from the last Bankipur Congress he is almost bedridden. As he is now under medical treatment in Calcutta and has been advised to take absolute rest for some time he will not be able to attend the Provincial Conference at Dacca during the Easter holidays.

The "Englishman" publishes the following:—Whilst making purchases in the Rangoon Bazar recently a European went up to the stall of a Burmese woman. The woman could not speak English and as he was unacquainted with Burmese his efforts to make her understand what he wanted were useless untill eventually the woman addressed him in Latin which, she explained, she had learnt at a school in the neighbourhood.

It is understood that of Rs. 50,000 presented to the Viceroy by Haji Buksh Ellahie, of Delhi, on the occasion of his Excellency's first public appearance after the outrage of the 23rd December, Rs.30,000 has been paid to Lady Lowther's Fund for the relief of sufferers in the Turkish War, and the balance placed to the credit of Lady Hardinge's Charitable Fund.

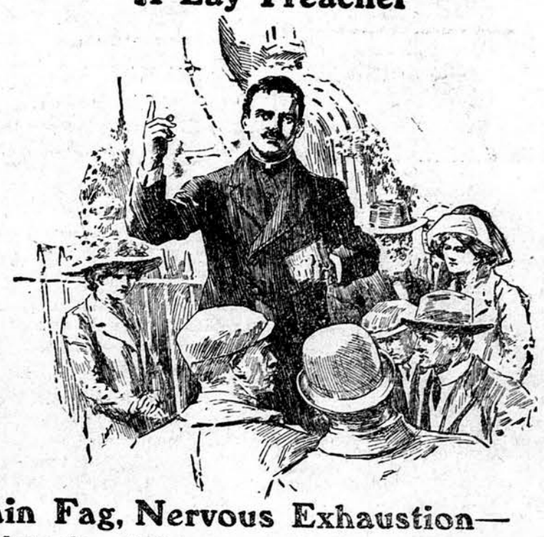
The officer commanding, the Tantok Column, in his telegrams dated the 7th and 8th instant (received at Delhi on 9th and 10th March) states that the column concentrated at Wakching on the 7th inst. and that 60 men had been detached to form an advance post at the Shiniong river. Three rifles captured by the Nagas last month have been given up to the Shiniong detachment. The weather has been very bad, with heavy rain and fog. The bridge over the Diku river between Tumlu and Wakching has been carried away.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction submitted to the Madras Government on the subject of the education of factory children says that out of 6,118 children working in different factories only 1,204, are receiving education, and that "3,059 children are employed in factories in place where provision for their education already exists or measures to that effect seem practicable." There are in all three schools, out of which one has been opened by the missionaries, who are doing much useful work, in this respect in India.

Mr. Fell, Deputy Magistrate of Noakhali, is engaged in hearing a newspaper defamation case, in which Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha, a local zemindar, charged the editor and printer of the "Noakhali Sammilani" a local vernacular weekly, with having published an article in its issue of 1st January last, defaming the complainant. It was alleged that in the article the complainant was described as a Swadeshi leader and an anarchist, who was under police surveillance, and that he was thereby lowered in public estimation. Eight prosecution witnesses were examined on the 10th inst. after which the Court rose.

The frequent hunting expenditions recently in the Nuwara Eliya Forests have shown that there are one or more leopards on the prowl in the vicinity. One of these, writes a Ceylon corresponpent, was recently encountered on the Moon Plains, and although hastily shot at, escaped. A scare was created a day or two afterwards at "Uffington" bungalow, while the inmates were at dinner. The servants heard a disturbance in the poulry room and found a fowl dead. A short time after, the servants' attention attention was again attracted to the same place, and this time they found that the cause of the trouble was, as they thought, a leopard. The brute was caught in the wire netting, which enabled the servants to make short work of him. The animal had evidently come from the thick jungle which is at the back of the bungalow. It was afterwards discovered that the animal was not a leopard but a wild cat.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

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Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
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Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

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Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 12th March, 1913.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE NEW SESSION.

THE King, in State, on Monday, opened the new session of Parliament, a session which will probably be as eventful as its predecessor, and be as notable for strife between the two great parties. The Speech from the Throne, apparently, made but brief reference to domestic affairs. The Commons are to be presented with measures "with which the Lords have disagreed," and that, we suppose, means that Home Rule for Ireland will again come before the House to stir up further strife and to be again rejected by an unreformed Upper Chamber. The Speech foreshadows other measures which may prove less contentious, as indeed would appear even from the passing reference which is made to them. But, from the debate on the Address in reply, we gather that the Opposition contemplates a period of activity, and will not permit Radical measures to pass without resistance. Possibly, we may find an attempt to hurry up the remodelling of the Second Chamber in anticipation of further disagreements; but, the Speech was in the main devoted to Foreign politics. So far as Great Britain is directly concerned, there was little to interest, much less to satisfy, and the reference to Persian affairs could scarcely have been more non-committal. It is, we recognise, a difficult problem to solve, and must, for some time remain so. The British public has displayed remarkable patience in the matter, for which the Government has cause to be thankful, for the situation is more grave than the Government is willing openly to admit. Had that patience not been manifested, we should, ere this, have despatched an expeditionary force to avenge the death of Captain Eckford and other outrages on the trade-routes, or merely for the ostensible purpose of bringing back the cavalry regiment to which he belonged. But, Persia is to wait.

Continental politics in their relation to Great Britain seem to present fewer difficulties than when Parliament adjourned. The trouble in the Balkans promises to disappear. Nothing the British Government can do will hasten the causing of peace, nor can it help towards the preservation of tranquility among countries which are now engaged in active rivalry in warlike preparations. We are not, it is comforting to know, under any obligation to send an expeditionary force to France in the event of an outbreak with Germany—which, if we may believe the "Koelnische Zeitung," is inevitable and nearer at hand than most people imagine. Wars break out suddenly; and France and Germany are hereditary enemies. But, while they wait, we may, perhaps, safely enjoy a little rest from our shipbuilding activity, for, while the Teuton strengthens his army he will give less attention to his Navy which has already become a burden to the State. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the Speech in that it contains no mention of Women's suffrage—an indication that, for the present, at all events, the Government has no intention of conceding the demands of its advocates—and England is threatened with further disorderly manifestations. But, it would be as absurd to grant this boon to women as it would be to give autonomy to Ireland without a direct appeal to the constituencies—a resort to which the Government shows no inclination. The new session will be a busy, if not a profitable one, and the best we can wish it is that it may be the last of the present Parliament.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.

THE Military Department has published, for the benefit of officers in India, two noteworthy speeches delivered recently by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The first of these dealt with the changes in the new edition of Field Service Regulations which he divided into three classes—those due to the introduction of new services, such as aviation and mechanical transport; those due to the inclusion of regulations for the employments of units peculiar to the army in India—such as Pioneer battalions; and also of information on various matters in which the army in India has special opportunities for gaining experience, as in pack transport, and mountain warfare; and those due to developments in the general principles of the combined action of all arms. His Excellency dealt with all these points in their order; and called attention to the fact that the new edition, for the first time, lays down rules regarding combined operations of the Navy and the Army. Owing to the ready co-operation of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Staff College, to whose officers the speech was addressed, had the great advantage of actually taking part in such a combined exercise with the officers of the Royal Navy as part of their course of instruction. This experience taught them that the section of the old regulations referring to "movements by sea" was inadequate for an Empire where such movements must precede almost every warlike operation. But, as the Commander-in-Chief observed, the actual line of demarcation between the duties of the Navy and Army is difficult to define, and a decision could only be arrived at after full discussion between the War Office and the Admiralty. This it appears was held and in the new edition, the general principles are clearly laid down; while in an appendix are added definitions of naval terms and orders which should be of the greatest assistance to any military officers whose duty it may be to take part in combined operations.

The first edition of Field Service Regulations dealt almost exclusively with the conditions of the army at Home. The new one pays attention to India's special requirements, it having always been the intention to make these regulations truly Imperial. In it, therefore, there are now regulations for the employment of units peculiar to the army in India, also information on various matters in which the army may be of use to the forces of the Empire at large. In this edition too the distinction between the duties of engineers and pioneers is, for the first, clearly laid down, and the extent to which the latter should be employed in technical duties. Most important, from an Indian point of view, are the sections on mountain warfare. As we are reminded, until the time of the Tirah campaign, mountain warfare was looked upon as a special prerogative of the Frontier Force and was practically entirely neglected by the Army at large. After that campaign, there was violent swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, and a tendeney rose to stereotype war into two distinct classes. But experience has taught our soldiers much, and the new Field Servive Regulation embodies all those lessons. The old order has changed, and given place to the new—which will require to be carefully studied—and can be more effectual with the aid of the Commander-in-Chief's comments in the reprint referred to.

DETAILED ATLAS OF INDIA.

DR. JAMES BURGESS calls attention in the *Indian Antiquary* to a real want, not only of students, but also of publicists and writers on Indian affairs, when he points out that there exists, at the present day, no really good atlas or map of India on a sufficiently large scale as to include many places which at present are found in some of the existing maps, and yet often turn up for reference. It is true there exist two special atlases of India; but neither is quite suited for any but the most elementary purposes. The atlas which forms a volume of the "Imperial Gazetteer," published three or four years ago, is so planned as to be almost useless for anything like minute reference. It does not contain even two-thirds of the number of places given in the "Gazetteer" itself, and that "Gazetteer" being strictly "imperial" omits many of the out-of-the way places in provinces. This of course is done to avoid overcrowding and the maps in this atlas appear very pleasant to the eye; but this advantage has been obtained at the sacrifice of many names which ought to have been included. There are several maps such as those illustrating the languages, religions, economics, of the country in that collection which are very useful; but what are called provincial maps, of which there are only eighteen out of the total of sixty-four in the volume, are quite inadequate. Corstable's Hand-Atlas, though much better for the provinces than the "Gazetteer" Atlas, is also found wanting in several details. Dr. Burgess calls it the best yet available to the student, though it was published twenty years ago, and we agree with this verdict. It is surprising to learn that a better series of maps than either of the above, appeared so early as seventy-five years ago. The S. P. C. K. published their Atlas in 1836 on a scale twice as large as the "Gazetteer" Atlas, and it continued to be reproduced by Stanford till about forty years ago. It is long out of print now, presumably because the other atlases have driven it out of the field. But these leave room for the older atlas which ought to be brought up to date and republished, if no new one entirely reconstructed is to take its place. Now that the want is prominently brought to notice, we hope we may soon see it supplied. A great opportunity was missed when the "Imperial Gazeteer Atlas" was prepared as the resources of Government could have been employed to produce a really excellent series of provincial maps to accompany the text and the cost might have been included in the five pounds charged to the public for the whole work. What is wanted is a series of say thirty or even forty maps of the provinces of this country, as they would suffice to include all but the very minor places. A district atlas of the country which should give in one volume maps of all the districts into which India is divided for administrative purposes is also a desideratum which can be supplied only by Government. The volume will be large as the number of maps would be more than a couple of hundred, but these are already made for the provincial "Gazetteers" officially published. What would be required is to bring them all under one cover. There is at present we believe no such collection even for the separate provinces. For instance, the Bombay Presidency does not possess an atlas containing full maps of its various districts.

A DASH TO INDIAN HOPES.

THERE will be much disappointment in India at the plain indications of a further postponement of the South African Immigration Bill, all the deeper for the high promise, which the visit of Mr. Gokhale to South Africa yielded. It can be little less than three years ago, when Mr. Harcourt first began to bring pressure to bear upon the South African Government to secure an equitable settlement of this question, and since then settlements have often appeared so near, only to prove actually to be so far. The present postponement is due to General Hertzog, whose main delight appears to be to stir up racial feeling to its bitterest pitch, and we can hardly blame General Botha's Government, which has shown its goodwill towards the Indian cause, for relieving itself temporarily of the difficulties of this measure, while the activity of General Hertzog, the evil spirit of South African politics, has placed it in a precarious position, which may lead to its resignation. Morally, there can be no excuse for those who oppose this Bill. Since Mr. Gokhale's visit, which did so much to clear the views of reasonable men in India and South Africa, it has been recognised on both sides that fresh Indian immigration must be considered to be at an end. Practically the Immigration Bill preserves to the Indians only nominal rights, which avoid the wounding of a delicate sense of pride and prestige. But these considerations of course are nothing to General Hertzog, when he sees an opportunity of utilising this Bill to force embarrassment on General Botha and those who stand by him. In order to do this he has stirred up the racial hatred of the orthodox veldt Dutch, and has successfully called forth all the bitter and selfish stubbornness, of which the ignorant Dutchman is capable, in anything which concerns any other nationality than his own. Indians can only be patient and await the time when one of the two South African parties, which recognise their claims, shall have the opportunity to redeem their promises.

CALCUTTA.

A CROWDED WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

The crowded week of glorious life through which we have passed provides for the mere letter-writer an embarrassment of riches; but when the scribe, under a concatenation of explosions, has perforce to become a philosophic enquirer also, the task of presenting your readers with a cinetoscopic view instinct with the spirit of criticism is not easy. On the one hand I am tempted to abandon myself to the delight of describing the revival of an impetuous sociality which set in with the return of Lord and Lady Carmichael to Government House; on the other, I am fascinated by the widening chasm of estrangement between Calcutta and the Government of India. No picture of the ebb and flood of the hebdomadal flow would be complete or true without an admixture of both impressions, but my difficulty is to escape the exaggerated perspective of a Claude Lorraine glass. One can but do his best, and trust to Providence that the chiaroscuro will be satisfactory.

Since my last letter, we have had in Calcutta the meetings of the European Defence Association, of the Bengal Legislative Council and of the Indian Mining Association; at Delhi there have been two meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council; the interaction of these two series of events has fostered a distemper which fills many of us with alarm. Calcutta and Delhi are undoubtedly at loggerheads and it seems to me that this unhappy condition is chiefly due to the silly game of cross purposes, which officials and non-officials in India are so prone to play. However, the outsider is the best person to decide that point; my business as a faithful chronicler is to set out the contributory causes. Commenting last week on the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I told you of Mr W. H. Clark's proposal to come down to Calcutta to argue the Chamber Committee into a state of sweet reasonableness in regard to the republication of the amended Indian Companies Bill. You will have seen from the speech he made at Delhi on Wednesday last that the Member for Commerce and Industry took very badly the rejection of his offer. He practically assured Mr. Monteath, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of discourtesy, which he insinuated was the outcome of the violent opposition of the Calcutta Commercial Community against his proposals relating to directors and managing agents. I am not going to discuss the propriety of this outburst; it is simply my purpose to describe its effect. Everybody who knew what had transpired in the telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Clark and Mr. Monteath was simply surprised by the intensity of the Delhi mysteries, but as the public at large was suspicious that the intransigeantism of the dear departed Peter Swan still animated the Chamber; or, at any rate, the aggressive section of it, the Committee took the wise course of publishing all the telegrams. There is homeric laughter to-day throughout the city and the petulance of Delhi is the object of much sarcastic wit.

So much for the Member of Commerce and Industry. Another offender was the Member for Finance. You will remember the reference in Sir Fleetwood Wilson's Budget speech to the reckless utterances of obviously interested critics who urged a departure from a policy of the utmost cantion in the matter of Railway Finance; it was seized upon by more than one speaker at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association yesterday and interpreted as a slap at the Calcutta coal trade which, in and out of season had denounced a policy resulting in a shortage, of wagons and a congestion of traffic. The Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee was particularly outspoken and the Finance Member is sure to resent his unsparing indictment. In both these cases the European Commercial community were solely affected and if the Delhi offence had ended there, the instinct of racial antagonism might have raised up friends, even supporters, for the Government of India; but the Viceregal Cabinet has succeeded in alienating Indian opinion as well Bengalee politicians are angry with Sir Reginald Craddock and Sir Harcourt Butler for going out of their way to snub the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea. The Bar Library, which is the focus of Bengalee nationalism is convinced that the Simla gang have no use, as an American would say, for the tribune of the Bengalee People, and are determined on suppressing him by fair means or foul. This attitude may appeal to you unreasonable, and I am ready to admit that it is not logical, yet it exists and is influencing a revulsion of feeling. Bengalee politicians are beginning to say that the European merchants were not far wrong when they contended that the only reason for the change of capital was to free the Government of India from the domination of Bengal.

The discontent of the non-official public is reflected in the uneasiness of the officials responsible for the administration of Bengal. In preventing the amended draft Financial Statement to the Bengal Council on Wednesday, Sir William Duke gave expression to fears, which have had a depressing effect on the public mind. The Government of Bengal find that after providing for recurring expenditure, they have, out of their revenue an annual balance of only eleven lakhs to meet non-recurring expenditure. This is a parlous position, and unless the Government of India allow them to retain an increasing proportion of their own revenues, all development and progress will be checked. Now the Government of India since their establishment at Delhi are becoming more and more of an interfering grandmother, whose fussiness is equalled only by her ignorance. Such being the case, we have little hope that the financial independence of the Government of Bengal require to make the presidency worthy of its ancient name and prestige, will be conceded. This is another grievance; but there still remains one to tell. It is the bitter conviction that the new university at Dacca is to be nursed and fostered to the detriment of the Calcutta University.

I will not prolong this rosary of dolours; I have enumerated beads enough to account for the anger of Calcutta, which the Government of India are not at any pains to appease. The average Ditcher in his present state of mind is obsessed with the belief that the officials at Delhi are exploiting jealousy and small-mindedness of the other provinces of India to isolate Bengal and take the conceit out of her. The very word "Delhi" is sufficient to throw him into a fury of blasphemy. This temper is undoubtedly conducive to the success of the evangel of Mr. Dudley Myers, who at the annual meeting on Tuesday was elected President of the European Defence Association. The Europeans, not only of Calcutta, but also the planters of Assam and Bihar, and the miners of Orissa and Chota Nagpur believe that defence of their rights and privileges is nearly as urgent to-day as in the time of Lord Ripon. It must be recollected in this connection that the planting and mining industries are financed and managed from Culcutta and any blow to the prestige of the European commercial community of Calcutta is a blow to the planter and miner who owe their jobs to Calcutta. The reconstruction of the old European and Anglo-Indian Association which was born in the turmoil of the Ilbert Bill could not have been fixed for a more profitable crisis. The present unrest properly exploited will ensure a large accession to the membership roll, and as Mr. Dudley Myers is filled with the same aporsolic zeal as the Gallilean Fishermen of whom he may, without exaggeration, be said to be a lineal descendant, the exploitation aforesaid is almost sure to be made. He is a man of means, with plenty of time on his hands, comparatively young, fully robust and very enterprising. His ideal is an imperial European federation in India, but I think he will find that he will have to concentrate on Calcutta if he would achieve his ambition. Some of his detractors say that his sole aim is a seat in the Imperial Council with a knighthood to follow; I hardly think so. He knows enough to realise that such an objective would deprive him of all his following.

Paperchases, lawn tennis tournaments and private hospitality on a lavish scale have provided the light to balance the shade of my picture, and yesterday we had a durbar at Government House to add a shimmering beauty to it all. Leave-taking of the popular "Fuzzy," Sir Cecil Graham to wit, was the excuse for much joyous entertainment. On Monday he gave a brilliant dance at Golightly Hall which Lord and Lady Carmichael attended. It was very like a Highland revel for the atmosphere was distinctly Doric. I will not trust my Sassenach pen to describe the fun, which in "the wee sma' hours ayont the twal" was fast and furious. They nearly tore Fuzzy to pieces with love, and yet he leaves us a bachelor! Since then it has been raining addresses and silver boxes for him, and to break the monotony of Ramaswamy jewellery, his office babus presented him with a silver miniature of himself as a polo player. Nothing pleased him more. Other private entertainments were Mr. Percy Lyon's Musical At Home and the arabesque garden party of the Calcutta Club. The latter institution, as you are probably aware, is the tryst for Europeans and Indians who would bridge the chasm between East and West. Two old Bombay men are the leaders of the forlorn hope, namely, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, our Chief Justice, and Mr. D'Arcy Lindsey, the Royal Insurance man. In all candour it must be confessed that the enterprise has not been quite successful. The fissiparous tendency of a mixed society has already manifested itself in a disagreeable way. At the Calcutta Club European costume is "de rigeur." This has offended the hierarchs of Swadesh, who have separated from the Club and started a Club of their own, called the Oriental, where the "dhoty" is "de rigeur." For all that the entertainment at the Calcutta Club on Thursday was hearty and interesting. It might be called a feast of lamps, but there was also a full flow of soul, thanks to a very choice wine list. The music at Mr. Lyon's At Home was caviare to the million. The Conservatoir of Mdlle Dagmar has been trying to educate the public taste for many years, but the debauch of musical comedy has militated against success, and in most Calcutta drawing-rooms people yawn unless classical music is played with a ragtime lilt.

Two important events in our paperchase programme were decided during the week, the Ladies' Cup on Tuesday and the Pony Cup yesterday. Society mustered strong to witness the former, despite the Highland junket of the previous night. There were six starters and H. E. Lord Carmichael gallantly officiated as starter. There was a stirring finish between Mrs. Dods on Fame and Mrs. Lamond Walker on Lady Mary, the former winning by a neck all out. Mrs. Wanklyn on Lottery was third, and Lady Jenkins on Noontide last. The Pony Cup yesterday would have been a very listless affair, but for a contretemps to Lady Carmichael, who was one of the spectators. Her horse became restive and rearing fell back rolling over his rider. The whole assembly was hushed with a fearful anxiety and the relief was correspondingly great when her Ladyship rose to her feet unhurt except for a severe shaking. It would have been a most distressing calamity, if she had suffered serious injury. As I told you last week, the Carmichael's are heart and soul in all our sports. Government House has never been tenanted by a more sporting couple; it would be disastrous if either became the victim of a predilection which makes both intensely popular in Society. The Court moves to Barrackpore to-day and the recess, we feel sure, will restore to Lady Carmichael any nerve she may have lost in the tumble yesterday. The Pony Cup, by the way, was won by Dr. Taylor in a poor field of four. We are promised better sport in the Paperchase Cup—the event of the season—next week. The favourite is Mr. Wheeler on Sauce

The great interest in the Lawn Tennis Championships has been the fine playing of a little Japanese player named Z. Shimuzi, who was lucky enough to strike a very average crowd. By beating A. W. Shallow on Saturday last, he got into the final, which was played this afternoon, his opponent being C. Carroll, who is by no means a tiptopper.

The final this afternoon was a very poor business. Carroll, who had to meet the Japanese champion, cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called a class player. His opponent was all over him from the start. It was a painful rout of the Britisher. It is a pity the Japanese did not meet a foeman worthy of his steel. Young Scroope who won the championship last year would have made him gallop. Among the European entries, the veteran Gresson was far and away the best, but "anno domini" cooked his goose

Our week has not been all controversy and sport; between times we have witnessed much high endeavour in Social uplift. Lord and Lady Carmichael have been attending school exhibitions, giving boys and girls sound advice and hearty encouragement. Mr. Gourley their popular Private Secretary, who is all things to all men, presided at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of which he is president. The Association is very much to the fore in Calcutta, its central hall is a favourite meeting place for learned and philanthropic societies, and this gives it a big lift in the estimation of the seriously minded. In athletics it also plays a big part so that the attractions of membership are numerous, and it is not surprising that the roll is long and respectable. Bishop Lefroy, the new Metropolitan, who is taking a very much more active part in public affairs than his predecessor, delivered a characteristic address at this meeting. He thoroughly appreciates the value of the Y. M. C. A. in Evangelical propaganda and it is evidently his intention to give it all encouragement.

An event of the week which cannot be overlooked was the victory of the popular soubrette, Miss Georgie Corlass, over Mr. Maurice Bandmann, the theatrical proprie-

(*Continued on page 8.*)

"LA REVANCHE" STILL DESIRED.

GERMAN PAPER ON THE "PEACE-BREAKER"

WAR WITH FRANCE INEVITABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* to-day publishes a remarkable leader headed "The Peace-Breaker." It says, it would not be difficult for the Government to prove the necessity for the new Army Bill, if it stated plainly the quarter from which danger threatens, namely France.

"Never have our relations with our western neighbour been so strained," says the journal, "never has the idea of *revanche* been so undisguised. Never has it been so clear that France claims the support of Russia and England merely for the purpose of re-conquering Alsace-Lorraine. Whatever corner of the world catches fire, we are bound to cross swords with France. When, none can say."

'VICTORY COMES FROM GOD.'

ANOTHER FIGHTING SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

At the memorial ceremony in Berlin, in connection with the War of Liberation festivities, the German Emperor addressing the military deputations, declared:—

The heroism of your ancestors should recall to the living generation the poet's words, "what you inherited from your fathers, earn it, in order to possess it." Then we, too, should the need ever arise, shall go to fight with a joyous, confident heart to guard what we have acquired with such precious blood. Victory, however, comes from God. Therefore let us ever keep the motto of liberation heroes, "God is with us."

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO SPEND HIS VACATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Prince of Wales will start for Germany, on the 17th inst.

It is understood that His Royal Highness will spend some portion of his vacation at the German Court.

HEARTY WELCOME ASSURED.

BERLIN, Mar. 11.

Everywhere news of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales has had the most favourable effect, and his Royal Highness is assured of the most hearty welcome.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says the visit is a happy symptom of the friendly relations prevailing to-day between Berlin and London, to which Ministers have referred. The journal concludes by saying that only yesterday Mr. Asquith spoke of the development of trustful relations between Great Britain and Germany.

THE MONEY MARKET.

INTERNATIONAL REASONS CAUSE HIGH RATES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Private discount now stands at 4⅞, which is nearly equal to the Bank rate, an unusual condition at this season of the year, but no increase in the Bank of England rate is anticipated at present. The stringency in the Money Market is due to an exceptional accumulation of tax money, whilst the high level of discount and market rates are accounted for in the main by international reasons, notably the hoarding of gold in Germany and France, in view of contingencies, the extraordinary monetary pressure in Germany and Austria, resulting in record note circulations, and the loan programmes in Germany, France and the Balkans, and also in China.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

TOWN DESTROYED WITH GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 11.

The town of Guajimquilapa, Guatemala, was destroyed by an earthquake on Saturday. There was a great loss of life.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.

WAR VESSELS CONSTRUCTED AT A LOSS.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The report of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Co. of Stettin, which increased its capital in 1909, shows that the construction of German warships in 1912, resulted in a loss of £100,000. The company pays a dividend of 6 per cent., but only by an encroachment on the reserves. Its previous dividend was 11 per cent.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

OTTAWA, Mar. 11.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught sail for England from Halifax on the 17th instant.

PARLIAMENT.

VITAL BALKAN QUESTIONS.

URGENCY OF REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 9.

It is officially stated that the Opposition amendment to the Address will submit that it is improper to proceed further with such important measures as the Government of Ireland and Welsh Disestablishmant Bills, while the constitution of Parliament is incomplete, and without reference to the electors.

In the debate on the address, Mr. Bonar Law said he would welcome an assurance that the Balkan war would be speedily terminated.

The world's increase in armaments, he continued, had one advantage, namely, in welding the Empire together. He hoped that closer union would be carried still further. He laid stress on the statement that nobody was satisfied with the condition of the British land forces, and said the Government should make some reference in this connection.

Continuing, he said he believed that if the Sudan cotton experiment were successful, it would be a direct advantage to the United Kingdom.

He pressed for information with regard to Persia, especially to the position of the Indian troops.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by pointing out that there was no reference in the King's Speech to the carrying out of the Parliament Act. He asked what was going to be done with the Home Rule Bill, the opposition to which was hardening in Ulster.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith said that the deliberations of the Ambassadors had resulted in agreement on two vital points. The first was the question of the Adriatic littoral and Servia's economic access thereto. Secondly, the Powers were unanimous in accepting an autonomous Albania under European guarantee. With regard to its frontiers, agreement on one or two points only, which were not vital, was required to secure complete concord between the Powers. They were at present awaiting the Allies' reply with reference to mediation. He was glad that Rumania and Bulgaria, were in process of availing themselves of the mediation of the Powers.

The diplomatic grouping of the Powers had not altered. Neither with France nor with Russia, were our relations less cordial or less intimate. "We intend to retain these friendships," the Premier added.

There was a change in the relations between the groups, which were becoming increasingly cordial. Powers, like ourselves, less directly interested in the Near East, had co-operated earnestly to find a path of agreement for all.

"Therein we have worked with a single-minded desire with Germany," Mr. Asquith said, "Co-operation not only made the path of diplomacy pleasanter, but, we trust and believe, inspired a mutual sense of confidence, which will continue between the two great nations."

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the conciliatory spirit of the representatives of all the Powers' Ambassadors at the Conference, and also to Sir Edward Grey's patience, resolution, and unexampled sagacity.

He concurred with Mr. Bonar Law that, whatever we thought of the armaments of other countries, yet, from our own Imperial standpoint, they had undoubtedly tended to weld and consolidate the feeling in all parts of the Empire, that we must act together as one united body for the preservation of our interests, in which the Motherland and the outlying parts of the Empire were equally concerned.

With reference to the reform of the House of Lords, Mr. Asquith said he fully recognised the urgency and importance of carrying out the intentions expressed in the Parliament Act, regarding the reform of the Second Chamber to the interest of the Liberals.

Adverting to the Sudan loan, he said it was not intended to issue the whole of the three millions of the loan at once, but in instalments as the money was required. He did not believe the loan would involve any liability on the British taxpayer.

PERSIAN SITUATION,

Concerning Persia, Mr. Asquith said another blue-book on Persia would be presented in the next few weeks. At present, in view of the situation in Southern Persia, he preferred not to say more than that the Government were fully alive to the many difficulties presenting themselves.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne's speech followed closely the lines of that of Mr. Bonar Law. Dealing with the Balkans, Lord Lansdowne said "We have a certain feeling for an old ally, who has fallen on evil days, an ally who has fought with gallantry and devotion, whose people are co-religionists with a great body of His Majestics' loyal subjects in India."

Referring to the "abominable attack" on the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne said he was sure every member of the House shared His Majesty's admiration of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on that occasion. "A more terrible ordeal is scarcely conceivable, nor can one conceive that any man, or any woman, could have stood the test with greater courage and dignity than the Viceroy and his lady."

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN PERSIA.

Lord Crewe, referring to Persia, said:—"Our desire is to help Persia to restore order, in preference to taking the whole business out of their hands. It is quite true that when a murder such as that of Captain Eckford is committed, and with impunity, British prestige must suffer, or appear to suffer, but the disadvantages of a British expedition are so great, and consequences so obscure and possibly dangerous, that we have staved it off as long as we can, and hope to stave it off altogether.

BRITAIN'S TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, March 11.

In the course of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Hugh Cecil said that it was generally rumoured that Great Britain was under an obligation to send a large armed force to operate in Europe.

Mr. Asquith emphatically denied rumour.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

ANGER AT OMISSION FROM KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

At a meeting of Suffragettes in their pavilion to-day, Miss Annie Kenney, one of the leaders declared that as there was no mention of women's suffrage in the King's speech, the Suffragettes had no alternative but to renew militant operations.

THE VOTE OR ANARCHY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The petition which the Suffragettes intended to present to the King yesterday expressed indignation at the alleged Government intention to introduce a Coercion Bill in connection with the Suffragettes. The petition declared that women must have the vote if law and order were to be re-established in the realm. It hoped, therefore, that a Bill to that end would be promised in the speech from the Throne.

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the pavilion, contended that the presentation of a petition to his Majesty was perfectly constitutional. Mrs. Pankhurst disclaimed all intention of insulting his Majesty.

THE BUSHIRE OUTRAGE.

ATTACK REPORTED TO BE DUE TO PERSONAL FEELING.

TEHERAN, Mar. 10.

It is reported locally that the attack on M. Constant was due to personal animosity, possibly on the part of a dismissed servant, but the Government had promised a most searching investigation.

TEHERAN, Mar. 11.

Conflicting theories are current here respecting the attack on M. Constant. It is regarded in some quarters as symptomatic of the prevalent spirit of hostility to the Belgian Treasury officials.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S BOOK IN ERROR.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The *Times* draws attention to an inaccurate statement in Sir Bampfylde Fuller's book on the Empire of India, to the effect that the India Office costs six hundred thousand sterling annually, the whole of which is charged to the Indian revenues. The *Times* points out that the annual average charge is below a quarter of a million, to which Imperial Government is understood to contribute fifty thousand, as the result of a settlement following on the report of the Welby Commission, the India Office obtaining remissions and grants equivaent to that amount.

CANADA'S NAVY BILL.

OPPOSITION'S FABIAN TACTICS CONTINUED.

OTTAWA, Mar. 11.

The House of Commons has entered upon another second week practically of the obstructive discussion on the Naval Bill.

The Government appears determined not to be wearied out, or to yield to the Opposition's demand for a locally-built and locally-controlled Navy, or its desire to force a dissolution. All sorts of side issues are being raised to protract the debate.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

DRAW FOR THE SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The following is the draw for the semi-final round of the English Cup:—

Sunderland and Newcastle United vs. Burnley, at Sheffield.

Aston Villa vs. Oldham Athletic, at Blackburn.

ARMY RACKETS.

BRILLIANT PLAY IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Play in the challenge round of the Army Rackets Championship, when the 15th Sikhs beat the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry was better than any seen in the event in the last few years.

STORM AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, Mar. 11.

A disastrous storm has caused damage to the extent of two hundred thousand sterling in Sydney and its suburbs, miles of road have been torn up, and many houses wrecked. Four persons perished.

THE WAR.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AMONG ALLIES.

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS AT VARIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 11.

A message to the *Times* from Salonika states that the Bulgarians were refused admission to the village of Nigrita near Seres by the Greeks. The Bulgarians thereupon bombarded the village with field guns on the 5th instant. The Greeks replied with rifle fire. The attack was continued on March 6th, and was still in progress on March 7, when the messenger left.

LATER.

Official despatches show that the fighting at Nigrita between the Greeks and Bulgarians has been very serious. There were numerous casualties on both sides. The Bulgarian and Greek Governments have taken the matter in hand and are sending commissions to the spot.

LANCASHIRE COTTON-MILLS.

LABOUR TROUBLE CAUSE THE MILLS TO BE SHUT.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

At a meeting of the Master Cotton-Spinners Federation, yesterday, to consider the situation caused by operatives handing in notices at fifteen mills in Oldham, owing to difficulties in connection with the spinning of bad cotton, the Federation definitely arranged for the stopping of eleven mills, a decision in the case of the other four being deferred.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

IMMIGRATION BILL AGAIN PROPOSED.

CAPE TOWN, Mar, 10.

Owing to the rupture with General Hertzog, the Government shows a disposition to sbelve all contentious measures, probably including the Immigration Bill.

The inhabitants of the Orange Free State and other inland electors regard the Asiatic clauses as wholly inadequate and consider that the Government has weakened these clauses too much, in order to comply with Imperial and Indian requirements.

The measure would have a small chance against their opposition, coupled with that of General Hertzog's immediate supporters.

Altogether, the Botha Cabinet is in a very disagreeable position. Their main hope is to pass the Budget and prorogue Parliament, and then, perhaps, dissolve.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Henry Thornton, late of the Indian Civil Service.

The death is announced of Viscount Tredegar and of the Reverend Alfred Millard Christopher.

[Thomas Henry Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., V.P.R.A.S., etc., was one of the first to be appointed by open competition to the Indian Civil Service. He was born in 1832 and received his education at Merchant Taylors,' and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he gained honours in Classics, Law and Modern History, and won the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholarship. Coming out to Bengal in 1856 he was honourably mentioned by Sir John Lawrence for his services during the Mutiny. While Secretary to the Punjab Government he was twice left temporarily in charge of the Administration. Among the posts held by him in India were also Acting Foreign Secretary (1876-77) and Judge of the Punjab Chief Court and member of the Supreme Council (1878-81). At Home he was chairman of the Wandsworth Bench of Magistrates 1885-1900 and Visiting Justice of Wandsworth Prison (1883 98); also member of the Standing Joint Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions and County Council of London (1892-11). He was decorated in recognition of his services as Secretary to the Punjab Government and Acting Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The deceased was the author of a biography of Sir Robert Sandeman, and the work, "Genl. Sir Richard Meade and the Feudatory States of Central and Southern India"; also an account of the city of Lahore.]

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

Mr. Newbould, C. S., has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Carnduff. Mr. B. K. Mulick, C. S., will officiate for Justice Harrington as Judge of the High Court, when Mr. Justice Woodroffe returns from leave.

Mr. Justice Holmwood's vacancy has not yet been filled up.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 11.

At the Punjab Council meeting on Thursday the Hon. Mr. Shadilal will move for a sanitary committee, consisting of officials and non-officials in each district of the Punjab for sanitary and hygienic improvements of urban and rural areas and also for the sum of five lakhs to be set apart for the sanitary improvements of villages having populations of two thousand or more.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

EARL ROBERTS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

GEN. BETHUNE'S APPEAL TO FOOTBALLERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Earl Roberts is continuing his campaign on National Service. Workmen have been accorded places of honour on platforms from which Earl Roberts has addressed meetings. At the meetings at Wolverhampton on the 14th inst., for which special trains will be run, there will be bands and a cinematograph in the market place, when extracts from speeches of Lord Roberts will be thrown on the screen.

General Bethune yesterday addressed the Council of the Football Association, appealing to them to influence players and spectators of matches to join the Territorials.

AGRA MURDERS.

EVIDENCE OF THE APPROVER BUDHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

To-day the trial of the four Indians for the murder of Mrs. Clark was resumed before the Chief Justice. The examination of Budhu, approver, was continued. Witness said Ramalal had opened the door of the room in which Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark were sleeping. In the meantime Clark came, went inside, and brought out the dog and locked the animal up in an out office. Clark then went away, saying. "You all go in when I leave the compound." All the four men went inside the bungalow. He (witness) went inside, covering us his head, and pointed out Mr. Clark's bed. Clark Sahib's instructions were to save the miss sahib and not to kill her by mistake. Mohan and Budhu stood by the memsahib's bed. Mohan had a sword in his hand, Ramlal had a latai. Mohan his the lady twice with the sword. Miss Clark made a noisef and the men came out.

Budhu further deposed that Ramlal, and Sukhu had come to him the next morning for their money, at the hospital. He said he would speak to the saheb and get the money. The men went away. When they came again he told them to go to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow and the money would be paid.

Before Sukha, he took none of the other men before the murder to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow. Sukha told him that he had given ten rupees to Mohan as an advance, the money being obtained by pledging some property. Witness was arrested about eight or ten days after the murder. He made a statement before the Joint Magistrate regarding the case.

Witness asked the Joint Magistrate to be allowed time after he was offered pardon by the Magistrate on condition that he spoke the truth.

Witness repeated in detail how he had engaged Sukha and arrangements made for meeting at Mrs. Fulham's house.

The defence objected to the examination of the C. I. D. Inspector Wareham and after some discussion he was not examined. Mr. Alston wanted to examine Mr. Minson, the Magistrate who recorded the statements of one of the accused but the Chief Justice did not allow this.

Munna Khan deposed that Sukha had hired bicycles from one Hazarimull, a witness.

A zemindar named Manekchand said that he had known Ramlal for ten years and had ordered vegetables from him for witness' daughter's marriage. Ramlal's father had brought the vegetables.

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

APPRECIATIVE REFERENCES TO MR. LEADBEATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

Before Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman Sahib this afternoon the further hearing of the case brought by Mrs. Annie Besant against the Hon. Mr. T. M. Nair, editor of the "Antiseptic, for alleged defamation, was proceeded with.

As Don Ruspoli was leaving for England, his cross-examination was taken before the finish of Mrs. Besant's cross-examination.

Mr. Shamarao for the defendant drew the attention of the witness to the following statement he had made in his cross-examination in Ramarao's case: "I read the article in question in the *Hindu* and not in the *Antiseptic*. I have not read it in the *Antiseptic* up to date." At this witness lost his temper and was admonished by the Magistrate. Witness then replied that what he said was that he had not read the whole article in the *Antiseptic*.

In reply to further question, witness said that he had read the article in the *Hindu* on the day or the day following the publication. A protest had no doubt been drawn up and witness was one of those who had signed it, but it had been stopped by Mrs. Besant from being sent to any of the papers, Mr. Leadbeater lived at Adyar and was held in high esteem by the Theosophists. Witness helped him in literary work, and looked upon him as a good and pure man who had great knowledge of Theosophy. Witness had heard Mrs. Besant say that Mr. Leadbeater was her fellow-initiate.

The case was adjourned.

BANK OF BURMA.

MONEYS RAISED BY OIL CONCERNS.

RANGOON REFINERY CO.'S CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

On the Bank of Burma case being resumed to-day, before the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, Mr. P. L. Williamson of the British Burma Petroleum Co. was further cross-examined by Mr. Giles. Witness said no shares had been issued by the B. B. P. Co., for cash, but certain options had been reserved for the underwriters of debenture-holders, and for subscribers to the debentures, who were allowed to subscribe for the shares at a premium, that is 25s. Accommodation from banks in some form was usual with all large trading companies. It might be by way of overdraft, ordinary loan, or discounting bills. It would be the ordinary course for a bank to require security unless the standing of the borrower was so high to the knowledge of the bank as to render the extent of accommodation required so small a matter that security would be unnecessary. The amounts obtained by the Rangoon Oil Company from the Bank of Bengal were spent in business for the purposes of the Company. It was a matter of opinion whether certain premiums paid during the time of borrowing this money should have been paid. The moneys borrowed by the Rangoon Oil Company from the Bank of Burma were also spent in the business of the Company.

Answering in an academic sense, witness did not consider that the convenent by the B. B. P. Co., with the trustees for the debenture-holders prevented the Rangoon Oil Co. from effecting a valid charge over its assets. Messrs. Stuart Smith and Allan were acting for the B. B. P. Co., as auditors at the final joint audit of that Company and the Rangoon Refinery Co., together with the representative of Messrs. Forde Roche and Church, auditors, of Colombo, in the months of April and November. The liquidators then reduced their claim to the items annotated by the auditors of the Rangoon Refinery Co. The original amount of the claim was £70,000 to £80,000 Strictly speaking, the Refinery Co. were not interested in the audit. It had been arranged and paid for by the B.B. P. Co. In consequence of the correspondence that had passed his Board had a meeting with both of the liquidators in London, Messrs. Cotterell and Charles Clifford. Mr. Cotterell had said that if witness' firm instructed the Managing Agent in Burma to communicate with the persons who were acting as liquidators here for the Refinery Company, £20, 000, the whole balance, which was in dispute would be repudiated. In that case he (Cotterell) would have no option but to telegraph to those carrying on the liquidation here to instruct their attorneys to proceed with the case. On his suggestion the Board took the alternative course and wrote an uncompromising letter, neither withdrawing the repudiation nor unduly strongly affirming it.

Mr. Rutledge said that Mr. Holdsworth was expected to arrive in the afternoon from a voyage to Calcutta, and he would put him in for cross-examination to-morrow.

KALIMPONG HOMES.

7,000 ANGLO-INDIN CHILDREN UNTAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Committee of St. Andrew's Homes, Kalimpong, this evening Dr. Graham, Honorary Superintendent, said that last year had showedthe biggest increase in their history. They had now 427 children in the residences an increase of 79, or 227 per cent. on last year. Of the 125 who had been received, 50 were from Bengal 15 Assam, 5 Behar, 27 the United Provinces, 2 the Central Provinces, 9 Bombay, 12 Madras, 2 Burma and 3 Tibet, The Simla Conference had proved that there were 7,000 Anglo-Indian children receiving no regular education. He thought they ought to take 5 per cent., or 350 of them. To do so they would require twelve more cottages and other buildings, which would cost 3 1-2 lakhs, and their annual expenditure would be increased by 75,000 rupees. He appealed for increased funds to meet these extra demands.

Lord Charmicael made a sympathetic speech, in which he said that it would be a pleasure to him always to do what he could for the Homes.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHOR, Mar. 11.

The house of Lala Rajaram, the well-known jeweller of Lahore, has been searched by the police in connection with the Delhi outrage. Nothing incriminating was found.

COLONISING ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

One of the problems before the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is that of colonising the waste lands of the Province, as it has now a main line of railway running through its centre.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS.

NADIAD-KAPADVANJ NEW LINE.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND FEEDER LINES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAPADVANJ, Mar. 10.

The ceremony of driving the last key of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway, a new branch of the Guzerat Railways, was performed yesterday afternoon by Lady Procter, the wife of Sir Henry Procter, whose firm, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., are the agents for the line.

A history of the project and of the construction of the railway appeared in our issue of yesterday.

The guests from Bombay arrived here yesterday morning and Sir Henry and Lady Procter were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens. Lady Procter having driven the last key of the section with a silver hammer, the party adjourned to a shamiana, where the following address was presented to Sir Henry Procter by the inhabitants of Kapadvanj:—

"We beg your kind indulgence for inviting your sympathetic attention to the following humble suggestions. Although a narrow-gauge has been thought most suitable for this railway under the existing circumstances, yet, in view of the neighbouring railway connection with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, a broad-gauge similar to theirs would be most conducive to the contingencies of the large volume of trade, which we hope this railway will soon draw to itself, and we consequently hope that an ultimate through connection with the neighbouring railway main line will always be kept in sight and accomplished as soon as trade and financial conditions, permit. Secondly, we humbly beg to bring to your notice that, in view of the importance of this town and the large passenger traffic which is sure to be brought to the railways, a large and commodious waiting-room the station premises is a great desideratum. We further beg leave to pray to you to order as an immediate necessity the construction of a large godown for storing and preserving goods booked to and from this station, to arrange the time-table of the mail train so that it may afford convenience to the busy traders of this town to receive and then write and despatch after a suitable interval their post on the same day, and, finally, to add a third train to the two which, we understand, are at present arranged to run between Kapadvanj and Nadiad."

SIR H. PROCTER'S SPEECH.

Sir Henry, replying to the address, said:—

"On behalf of my wife and myself may I express to the inhabitants of Kapadvanj the pleasure we feel at being here to-day, and our best thanks for the great honour you have done us in presenting this address. In it you refer to the pains I have taken to obtain this railway for you. I can only say that what little I have been able to do has been a great pleasure, and the work that I have done is small in comparison with what has been done by others. This enterprise, which it has been my privilege to help to bring to a successful issue, has been pushed most assiduously by the inhabitants of Kapadvanj for many years past, and I can personally testify to the labours in this connection of two of your prominent citizens, Mr. Yusufally A. Bakabhai and Mr. Bapulal Damoder Shah, who not only bombarded the Government of Bombay persistently for many years, but also kept my firm up to the mark; and the fact of our being here to-day is in some measure due to the work of these two gentlemen. From my experience in connection with this enterprise and from what we have heard from the address just read there is no doubt that the inhabitants of Kapadvanj are not only persevering but most progressive. They persevered until they got the railway, and now on the day of opening it they already suggest that it should be converted into a broad-gauge line. I can only say as regards this that, when the traffic has sufficiently developed to justify a broad-gauge line, it will be time enough to consider the question, but I hardly think that when you wrote your address you realised the carrying capacity of the line which has been opened to-day. As you have heard from the statement just read, the bogie wagons can carry 17 tons and the passenger coaches 63 passengers, so I think you will admit that this line will probably be able to cope with all the traffic it can get for very many years to come. As regards your request for waiting-rooms and goods-sheds, I can only assure you that the Directors will be only too ready to provide facilities as soon as they are justified by the traffic. In fact, we are quite willing to provide them as soon as it can be shown that the traffic is likely to be forthcoming without waiting for the actual traffic, as we believe that facilities bring traffic. As regards the train service, I think that the one that has already been arranged is a suitable one, it having been settled after much care, and should be amply sufficient for some time to come, seeing that we are giving you two trains a day each way, whereas most new lines start with one train a day each way. The timings of the trains may not be all that everybody requires, but it is quite impossible to suit everybody and I can only say that we shall be quite willing to readjust them, as is found necessary in accordance with the needs of the travelling public and the exigencies of the traffic."

The guests then adjourned to lunch, at the conclusion of which Mr. Chakravati, Collector of Kaira, in proposing the toast of the prosperity of the Guzerat Railway, referred to the important part railways played in the development of a country and in removing the difficulties of travel. He was convinced that new branch of the Guzerat Railway would increase the prosperity of the country it traversed.

FORMATION OF THE COMPANY.

Sir Henry Procter, responding, said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen.—In replying to the toast of the Guzerat Railways, which has just been so kindly proposed, it may be of interest if I give some particulars regarding the formation of the Company and the lines being, and intended to be, constructed by it. But before doing so I should like to express, on behalf of myself and my co-Directors, the regret we feel at the absence of H. E. Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay. His Excellency has always taken the deepest interest in these lines and helped forward their construction as much as possible. He had hoped to have been able to perform this opening ceremony himself but is unable to be present owing to his many other important engagements. I must also express our regret at the absence of Sir Richard Lamb and Mr. Claude Hill, who were also prevented by their engagements from accepting the Directors' invitation to be present. In speaking of the Government of Bombay I should like to refer to Sir John Muir Mackenzie, who, when Senior Member of Council, took the

greatest interest in these lines and did all in his power to help them on. It was a matter of the keenest regret to him that he was obliged to leave India before their construction was an accomplished fact, and I am glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging the help he was always ready to give us. The Company was formed in March 1911 with a capital of 50 lakhs, of which 20 lakhs were issued for the purpose of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and Godhra-Lunawada sections.

"As regards the construction of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the statement which has been placed before you this morning, and having travelled over the line you are able to judge it for yourselves. I should however like to express to Messrs. Thorpe, Beecroft and Martin the best thanks of the Company for the excellent work they have done, and the expeditious manner in which they have pushed through the construction. As regards the Godhra-Lunawada, the construction of this section is well advanced and I have every hope that it will be open for traffic during the next few months.

EXTENSIONS CONTEMPLATED.

"The Directors contemplate extending the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line to Modasa or Meghraj and the Godhra-Lunawada to Sunthrampur, the combined distances amounting to over 60 miles. As you are probably aware, under the terms of the concession for the Nadiad-Kapadvanj and and Godhra-Lunawada lines, the Government of India have granted a rebate, if required, up to the whole of the Main Line's nett earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 p.c. per annum on capital expenditure, the profits above 5 p.c. being shared with the Government of India; and I hope that we shall soon obtain a concession for the extensions on similar terms. The matter is now before the Secretary of State and an early reply is anticipated. The Directors have every reason to believe that these lines will do very well and be of great benefit to the country through which they pass. We hope gradually to make further extensions and additions, and to build up a system of light railways throughout Guzerat wherever they are wanted, provided the traffic offering justifies their construction. I think it will be generally admitted that one such Company controlling a large system of lines is more satisfactory from every point of view than separate companies for each branch. This is, as you know, the first line that has been constructed and is to be worked by its own Company on this side of India under the new branch line terms, and I am sure we shall have your good wishes that it may prove very successful and lead the way to many more such railways. During the past few years there has been much said and written regarding the extension of railways in India, the principal subject of discussion being as to the agency under which feeder lines should be made. Some of the large parent companies wish to keep the construction of these feeder lines in their own hands, but, looking at the enormous sums of money, which they will require during many years to come, for the extensions and improvements of their own systems, I consider that, if feeder lines are to be built at anything like the rate which I think the country wants, they must be left to private enterprise. The feeder lines which have been so far built have been quite successful, and at the present moment there is a very good demand for investments in such projects. I consider the Branch Line terms now in force, subject to certain modifications about which we are in correspondence with the Government of India, are quite suitable, and, if only the parent lines would recognise the principle that private enterprise should be allowed to construct feeder lines and that they do benefit the main lines, then things might go along somewhat quicker than they do at present. I have already said that in my opinion feeder lines should be left to private enterprise and that the trunk lines should fix their attention upon the development of their own systems, which at the present moment are hardly able to carry the traffic offering, But another reason why these lines should be left to private enterprise is, that it is most desirable from the Government point of view that the inhabitants of this country should invest their money in railways, as it gives them a real stake in the country. That they are prepared to do this is evident from the demand at present existing for shares in these feeder line companies, and I think that every thing should be done to encourage investment in these enterprises in this country. In this connection, I should like to say that I have no hesitation in strongly supporting the policy of local companies with local boards of directors in reference to subsidiary companies formed in England. It is a distinct advantage to have local boards with gentlemen fully acquainted with local conditions, in whom the Indian investors can place confidence on account of their local knowledge and I should like here to acknowledge how much my firm owes, in the management of the railway companies controlled by us, to those gentlemen who have acted as directors on their boards; and there can be no question that the development which has taken place in the traffic of our feeder lines has been largely due to the interest and care shown in them by the Directors themselves. In concluding may I thank you on behalf of the Guzerat Railways Co. for the kind way in which you have received this toast, and express the wish that this Railway will speedily justify the high hopes entertained for it.

The party afterwards journeyed to the quarries, a distance of about three miles from Kapadvanj, whence, after inspecting the earthworks, they returned to Kapadvanj and left for Bombay at 4-30 p.m.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

tor. Judge Chaudhuri awarded her £500 and costs. Public opinion would have given her at least treble. All through the case the court was crowded to suffocation and conspicuous in the audience was the festive Jute-Broker, who just now has no work to do and plenty of time to do it in. "Georgie" has long been the Goddess of our "jeunesse dore" and they all enthusiastically espoused her cause. Mr. Eardley Norton, her facetious counsel, was very funny at the expense of the defendant, but his most admired jokes will not bear repetition in a serious paper. I am rendering quite a collection to "The Winning Post" on the off-chance of a sporting guinea.

To wind up with a commercial item, which will interest your readers, I told you last month that the annual meeting of the Bengal Coal Company was not a happy family gathering. We have not had long to wait for consequences. A circular has been issued to the shareholders to combine to take the agency away from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., who have not proved any more successful than Messrs. Jardine Spinner and Co., whom they superseded. But who will take the agency? Bird's might, so might Begg Dunlop and Co., but what better chance have they of satisfying an insatiable esurience?

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

CONSPIRACY BILL REPORT.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided. The attendance of members as well as visitors was comparatively small.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's report on the Conspiracy Bill, which is signed by all except Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The following is the text of the Committee's report:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill further to Amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this, our report with the Bill, as amended by us, annexed thereto.

2. In order to avoid any possible danger of the provisions of the Bill being misused, we have added two new clauses. The first of these provides for cases of criminal conspiracy to commit offences referred to in sec. 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and requires the same sanction for prosecutions for conspiracies to commit such offences as is required for prosecutions for the offences themselves.

3. The second clause provides that no Court shall take cognizance of any criminal conspiracy to commit certain offences specialised in sec. 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, or to commit illegal acts which are not offences, or to effect legal objects by illegal means, save upon complaint made by or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf. It further provides that courts shall not take cognizance of criminal conspiracies to commit non-cognizable offences, or cognizable offences punishable with less than two years' rigorous imprisonment, without the consent, in writing, of the Local Government or of a District Magistrate, or Chief Presidency Magistrate, empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

4 We think that these safeguards will satisfactorily ensure that the provisions of the Bill will only be used when prosecutions are necessary in the public interest.

5. We have amended the schedule so as to make it clear that no case of criminal conspiracy is to be tried by any magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

TEXT OF THE OBJECTIONS.

The following is the text of the note of dissent appended by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—

This Bill has been introduced and is being dealt with as an emergent measure. Its scope should therefore, in my opinion, be limited to offences which require emergently to be provided for. But as the Bill stands, it is extremely comprehensive. The word "illegal," used in the definition of a criminal conspiracy, is, as it is defined in the Indian Penal Code, applicable to everything which is an offence, or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action. This definition would make even a case of civil trespass indictable as a criminal conspiracy, and would thus go beyond the law as it prevails in England.

It is true that in England indictments for conspiracy extend to almost every possible sort of case, but in India sec. 121 A. of the Indian Penal Code has hitherto been the only one section which renders punishable a mere conspiracy to do an illegal act which does not go beyond a conspiracy.

In view of the special circumstances of the present situation, I am prepared to support the Bill as amended, so far as it extends the law of conspiracy to specified grave offences, to which, in the opinion of the Government, extension may be necessary, to enable the Government effectually to prevent and punish criminal conspiracies directed against the State, or the object of which is to commit murder or dacoity or similar grave crimes. But the proposal so to extend the law of conspiracy that it should cover every criminal offence, everything which is prohibited by law, and every cause which furnishes ground for a civil action, stands on a very different footing. It has not been urged that such an extension is a matter of pressing necessity. The pros and cons of it call for further deliberation and more detailed examination. Such a proposal should, therefore, be dealt with in the ordinary and regular way, by a bill embodying it being circulated to the judicial executive officers of Government, and representative public men and bodies, and should be considered in the light of the opinions so gathered. To carry this part of the bill through along with an emergent piece of legislation seems to me to be open to grave objection.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur's question regarding the proposal by a certain railway company to take over the Eastern Bengal State Railway, said, "No railway company has put forward proposals for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Secretary of State has, however, been approached by a gentleman acting on behalf of others connected with Indian trade and railways, in relation to a project for the transfer of the Railway to a company to be formed in England. The matter is the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and it is not customary in this circumstances to lay the papers on the table."

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Mr. Banerjea's question regarding the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on Local Self-Government, said: "The Secretary of State has been addressed on the subject of the Commission's recommendations which regard to Municipalities. The recommendations contained in para. 77 (1) of the Commission's report, viz., that the net proceeds of the land cess an certain provinces should be made over to the rural boards, has already been accepted and given effect to. The views of some of the local Governments with regard to village organization and rural boards have not yet been received, and these matters are therefore still under consideration."

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS.

The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi, in moving the resolution that the important days of the religious festivals of the principal communities should be included in the list of public holidays in India and Burma, and in the list of holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, gave a statistical account of the principal public holidays, and dwelt on the disadvantages to the communities concerned in those holidays not being included in the Negotiable Instruments Act. "No doubt," he said, "Courts and Government offices are closed under the orders of local Governments on important days of religious festivals, yet there is a great difference between a Government holiday and a public holiday under the Act." Mr. Ghaznavi said that he was aware that discretion to notify public holidays had been left to the local Governments in 1909, but, if the principle be laid down by the Government of India, it would strengthen the hands of local Governments in using that discretion justly and impartially. Any such resolution, the speaker said, could not fail to be acceptable, and he begged the Government to accept his proposition.

The Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi supported the resolution, but did not approve of the idea of curtailing the Hindu holidays, as suggested by Mr. Ghaznavi.

Messrs. Fazulbhoy, Surendranath Banerjea, Asad Ali Kamml, and Huda, and Nawab Syed Mahomed Ali, supported the resolution.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock regretted that it would be impossible to issue in instructions on the lines suggested by the mover. He said, however, that the Government of India had every sympathy with the object of the resolution, and accepted the principle, which they would commend to the acceptance of the local Governments.

The resolution was carried.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, in moving for the publication of papers regarding the appoinment of the Royal Commission for investigation of the Indian Finance and Currency, referred to the speech of the Prime Minister in reply to Mr. Gwynne's resolution in the House of Commons. He said that the result of enquiry by Commission would largely depend on its personnel it was only fair and just that India should claim to be heard at the earliest stage both about the constitution and the programme of the Commission.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

RESOLUTION BY SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS.

The following is the resolution by the Hon. Sir. G. M. Chitnavis on the Indian Finance Commission :—

Sir—"I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India Council and this Government, relating to the promised Royal Commission for the investigation of Indian Finance and Currency, be laid on the table.

"The hon. member will recollect that, in the recent debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gwynne's motion," the Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith said : 'The Government thought, and the Government of India agreed, that, although the inquiry into matters so technical by a select committee was probably not the best means of attaining a desirable result, a stage had been reached at which there should be a thorough investigation by an expert body.' That statement was followed by the announcement that a Royal Commission would be appointed for the investigation of Indian finance and currency. In view of this announcement, an examination of the best method of inquiry is clearly unprofitable. The Royal Commission will come; what remains for us to interest ourselves about is that the best value is got for the costly machinery employed. The result will necessarily largely depend as much upon the personnel of the Commission as upon the scope of the inquiry referred to it. And, whatever might be said to the contrary, we people of India are the most deeply affected by the conclusions of that body. It is only fair and just, therefore, that India should claim to be heard at the earliest stages, both about the constitution and the programme of the Commission. Once his Majesty's Royal pleasure is announced we shall be out of Court, so to speak. The hon. members will thus realise the gravity of the situation and the exigent necessity of seeking from Government all available information on the subject. Any suggestions the Indian public may be disposed to make must be based upon accurate information. Sir, Government rightly discourages ill-informed criticism. We non-official membrs of this Council are sincerely anxious to avoid it. We welcome information. It rests with the Government to supply it to us. If it is not forthcoming, the blame is surely not ours.

REASONS FOR PUBLICATION.

"Sir, the foregoing excerpt from Mr. Asquith's speech points to the existence of correspondence between the Secretary of State for India relating to the expert investigation of Indian finance and currency. In view of the magnitude of our interests at stake, a request for its publication cannot but be reasonable and legitimate, and cannot be refused with any semblance of justice. The refusal on the part of the Government to lay the whole correspondence on the table, further, is liable to misconstruction, and would give a handle to maleontents to impugn the motives of Government. And this consideration alone should commend the resolution to the acceptance of the hon. members.

THE HÆMORRHAGE OF GOLD.

"Sir, already this question of Indian finance and currency has caused somewhat of a nervous anxiety among Indians. The genesis of the controversy ending in the official announcement is not reassuring. The clamour of English bankers and bullion merchants against the Indian absorption of a portion of the annual output of gold has been productive of considerable uneasiness in India and when the agitation moves the Premier to promise a Royal Commission for enquiry the popular nervousness naturally becomes intense, and the public mind seeks relief in the fullest information available. Messrs. Montagu have complained of the Indian imports of gold; so has Sir Edward Holden of the London City and Midland Bank, while Mr. Moreton Frewin has written a lot about what he calls 'the awful haemorrhage of gold to India.' Indians feel sure this point of gold absorption of which we hear so much will bear the closest scrutiny. Apart from the fact that India has a perfect right to claim, if she chooses, that her debtors shall liquidate their debts in gold, which is the only legal tender for international transactions, it is an open question whether the alleged drain of gold to India is not itself a healthy tonic for European countries. In its issue of February 8th last, 'The Economist', a financial journal with a world-wide reputation for soundness and integrity, commenting on Sir Edward Holden's recent speech, says: 'We regard the Indian consumption of gold with great satisfaction; for otherwise the rise of prices caused by increased production would be far more rapid and dangerous.' With an expanding export trade with gold-using countries, as you, Sir, have so clearly shown in your speech on the Financial Statement, India must attract some portion of the world's output of that metal. By no chicanery can we be deprived of the value of our exports.

EXCESSIVE BALANCES.

"At the same time there are other features of the Secretary of State's transactions which require careful examination in the interests of India. Year after year the complaint has been that the maintenance of excessive balances out of his proceeds from taxation and the withdrawal of large quantities of gold from India to be held by the Secretary of State in England, are prejudicial to Indian interests. Out of a total of £19,756,097 put to the Gold Standard Reserve in 1911-12, I find from the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India for 1911-12, on 31st March 1912 only £1,934,302 was held in India in coined rupees, and the whole of the balance had been transferred to England to be invested in securities. The 'cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice,' which might mean cash freed at times to relieve the stringency of the London money market, amounted to the, relatively speaking, inconsiderable sum of £1,073,710, while the investments in securities accounted for £16,748,085.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

"The Gold Standard Reserve, according to this year's Financial Statement, now stands at £22,000,000, of which £4,000,000 is held in India in rupees and the balance (£18,000,000) is invested in gold securities. Of the gold of the Paper Currency Reserve held in England, a trifle over £2,666,666 is invested in two and a half per cent. consolidated stock. A strong body of expert opinion in India condemns this procedure. The position is this : If the large gold accumulations of the Gold Standard Reserve are really required for the support of exchange and for the purchase of silver for coinage, the fact of their being locked up in securities, be those gilt-edged or otherwise, is inconsistent with the main object. The only justification, if justification there be for keeping such a large amount of gold which belongs to India in London, is that it may be immediately available for the maintenance of exchange, and not that it may be invested in British securities, or used for the purpose of helping the London money market round a tight corner.

PAPER RESERVES.

"The necessity for scrutiny is even greater in the case of the Paper Currency Reserve. A good slice of the gold of that Reserve (£7,300,000) is also transferred to England, and the whole is not held in a liquid state. The explanation is that the transaction is profitable; interest is earned. But the question obviously arises, is this procedure consistent with the primary object of the Reserve? The Reserve is held against the note circulation to ensure immediate payment. How is this purpose served by withdrawing the cash to England, only to be locked up in securities?

ORDINARY CASH BALANCES.

"Again, there is the question of the ordinary cash balances held by the Secretary of State in the Home Treasury in London. During the past two years these cash balances have been very much in excess of what the Secretary of State requires for Home charges, and the Indian public would like to know how far the interests of India are served by the maintenance of these high cash balances which have been lent out at low rates of interests to approved borrowers in London.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

"Finally, there is the question of currency on which widely divergent views are held in London and in India. If one may judge from the opinions which have been voiced in England during the past year, the form of currency which should be adopted in this country should be determined, not with reference to what the people of India themselves desire, but with reference to what it is convenient for Lombard-street to let them have. The view which I wish to emphasise is that it is of vital importance that all these complicated questions should be examined from the Indian standpoint, and should be decided upon with the sole view of aiming at the interests of India. In the absence of the correspondence that has passed between this Government and the Secretary of State, regarding the impending enquiry the hon. members of the Council have no means of satisfying themselves that Indian interests will in fact be placed in the forefront of the enquiry.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW.

"Sir, this is one view of the matter, but the Government clearly hold the opposite view that there is nothing wrong about the management of the cash balances, that there is now perfect agreement between them and the Secretary of State about the application of the balances, and that the Indian currency stands on a sound unassailable basis. You, Sir, in your introductory speech on the Financial Statement, have laboured the point at some length, and the idea one gets from those observations is that an elaborate investigation is superfluous. And yet, we have it on the authority of Mr. Asquith, this Government has agreed that an inquiry has become necessary. It is difficult to reconcile these positions. The correspondence called for in the Resolution above can clear up the difficulty.

"Sir, there is another reason why I move Government for the publication of the papers. In my humble opinion, on a Royal Commission of Inquiry into Indian finance and currency both this Government and the people should be properly and adequately represented. The Government of India, after the people, are the most vitally interested both in the issues and the result, and it will be unreasonable to ignore these interests in the composition of the Commission. I think, and I am supported in this view by Indian public opinion, the appointment of one official thoroughly conversant with the up-to-date financial methods of Government, one representative of European commerce and one Indian merchant or banker, is absolutely necessary for safeguarding our interests. But our appeal in this respect will secure greater attention if founded upon the preliminary official correspondence. I hope and trust, the hon. members will weigh these considerstions and accord their support to the motion."

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, in supporting, said that from the point of view of equity and justice, the request was not extravagant. A great deal of feeling of mistrust would be removed by the publication of the papers. He suggested the appointment of two Indians on the Commission.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in supporting, said that he was not a financial expert, and could not go into the details of Currency and other allied questions. He said, however, that people ought to know something of the Commission and the circumstances which had led to it. The whole question ought to be dealt with from the Indian point of view. He suggested there should be representatives of officials, of European commerce and Indian Commerce.

Maharaja M. C. Nandi, Messrs. Ramaringar and Sita Nath Roi also spoke in favour of the resolution.

SIR G. WILSON'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in the course of his reply, said:—"The specific point raised in the resolution is a request that the correspondence relating to the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into the India Office finances be laid and published. No correspondence on the subject exists, except just one telegram received from London, announcing the intention to appoint the Royal Commission. I shall be very glad to show Sir Gangadhar or any other member this telegram, and I am sure that they will agree that it is really not worth while to publish it. It will be in the recollection of this Council, that, in introducing my Financial Statement, I alluded to the fact that the Prime Minister had stated in the House of Commons that a scientific enquiry into the various difficult problems oncurrency and finance, and therelations between the India Office and the Government of India in regard to them, had been decided upon. I gather that the object my hon. friend has in view in moving this resolution is not so much the production of documents, which as I have said do not exist, but rather to emphasize the opinion generally held in this country that Indian interests should not only be fully safeguarded but should also be represented on the proposed Royal Commission. I may remind the Council that responsibility for advising the sovereign in regard to the Royal Commissions rests solely with the Prime Minister, a chief of the Cabinet at home, but I have no doubt whatever, that the discussion which has taken place to-day will have the effect, which my hon. friend desires, of bringing prominently to the notice of the Home Government Indian opinion on the subject, and in the circumstances, I think, my hon. friend will not think it worth while to press his resolution further."

Sir G. M. Chitnavis said that, in view of the sympathetic attitude of the Government he would not press the resolution, which was withdrawn.'

The Council adjourned to the 17th inst.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler presided at the later stage of the sitting.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

It is understood that Mr. Chakravarti and Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar (Madras), will move a resolution in the Viceroy's Legislative Council asking that the papers be published relating to the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

THEOSOPHIST'S COMPLAINT.

MR. SCHWARZ'S CASE AGAINST "THE HINDU."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

Before Mr. S. M. V. Oosman Sahib Bahadur, the further hearing of the case brought by Mr. Schwarz of the Theosophical Society against the "Hindu," newspaper, for alleged defamation, was proceeded with.

Mr. W. H. Kirby, cross-examined, said his grandmother (an Erskine) and the Duke of Portland's grandmother were sisters. Witness lived in Italy most of the year. During the cold weather every year he came out to India. He had known Mr. Leadbeater for five or six years. When Mr. Leadbeater went to Italy he used to stay with witness; and had done so twice. Witness was not one of Mr. Lheadbeater's disciples. Witness usually attended Mr. Leadbeater's lectures at Adyar. Witness could not say, but presumed, that Mr. Leadbeater had considerable influence over the members of the Theosophical Society. Witness had been into the Leadbeater Chamber at Adyar on several occasions. He had read the alleged defamatory article in the "Hindu" on the day following its publication. He was then questioned at some length as to the interpretation of the offending article. In reply to further questions, he said that he had become a Theosophist in 1902. He was in Italy in 1906, when the enquiry into Mr. Leadbeater's conduct by a Select Committee took place. While in Madras, the witness stayed at "Besant Gardens" at Adyar. The bungalow was a detached one, and a road separated it from the headquarters. Witness was in Madras, in January, 1910.

On the 12th January, there was a procession on the beach and in the procession there were Krishnamurthi and twelve apostles, including yourself?—I know nothing about the apostles, but I remember going down to the beach that day.

Did Mr. Leadbeater read out on the beach what he called inspiration he had received from the Masters to Krishnamurthi.—Mr. Leadbeater might have read out something but I do not remember it. My impression is that he talked about Krishnamurthi and other matters.

On the 10th and 11th January, did not Krishnamurthi undergo the ceremony of initiation at the hands of Mr. Leadbeater?—I heard something of it the following day.

Witness, further cross-examined, said he read the "Theosophical." He did not remember being present at the lecture delivered by Mrs. Besant at Adyar on the subject of Krishnamurthi's initiation in December, 1910.

Re-examined, witness said that thirty students, men and women, lived in the Adyar gardens. They studied Comparative Religion, Philosophy and Theosophy. They were all grown-up people, their ages ranging from 21 to 60. They were all people of good position and they came to Adyar to lead a quiet life and to take advantage of the excellent library that was there. The building, known as Leadbeater's Chamber, had come to be known as such about two years back. At this stage the case was adjourned to next Monday.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

POINT-TO-POINT RACING AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Bombay Light Horse point-to-point race was run yesterday morning at Santa Cruz. A large number of members of the Corps, with their friends, were present, Maj.-Genl. Gorringe, being one of the keenest spectators.

Lieut. Wilson, commanding the Governor's Bodyguard, had presented a cup which was won by the B Troop team, consisting of Sergt. Kirke-Smith, Corpl. L. Graham, Tpr. Turner and Tpr. Aylward.

Three teams, from A, B, and C troops, respectively, had entered, and a course of about three miles over the surrounding country was to be run.

The first man in was Tpr. Saddler, followed by Sergt. Kirke-Smith and Sergt.-Major Coy. The rest of the B Troop team finished in a body gaining a greater number of points.

Lieut. Wilson, B.L.H. acted as starter, while the duty of the judges was carried out by Col. Dunlop, B.V.R., Capt. Stanley Reed, and Mr. L. Symons, a former lieutenant of the Bombay Light Horse.

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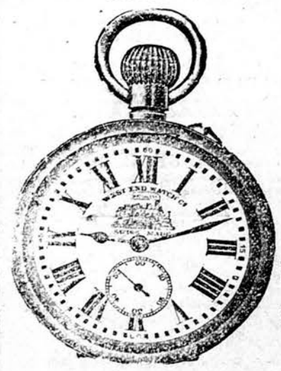

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SERVICES COMMISSION.

MR. BALFOUR QUOTED ON COMPETITION.

EVIDENCE OF THE HON. MR. JINNAH.

Four witnesses were examined at yesterday's sitting of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Madge was again absent yesterday, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was not present during the proceedings after lunch.

Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, in his written evidence stated that his experience of the working of the present system of recruitment by open competetive examination in England for the Indian Civil Service was generally satisfactory in principle?

He said the system,in my opinion, is the best that can be thought of to test the fitness of men who are to be placed in different branches of the service.

A man, who passes the competitive test, must be ordinarily a man above the average abilities and character. To quote the words of The Right Honourable Mr. J. Balfour: "There can be no doubt for example that a man who can succeed in a severe competition, must have great powers of concentration, great powers of maturing a subject, and great powers of reproducing his knowledge. The existence of these mental powers is shown to demonstration by success; and they are all of them of the utmost use in every walk of life and not least, perhaps, in that of an Indian Civilian. Next to these is a second class of qualifications which may or may not be found in successful competitors, but which will be more often found in them than men selected at random. Such for instance would have a certain originality of mind and power of grasping all the factors of a complicated problem, so as to be able to form a judgment on them, etc. . . . . Then comes a third class of qualifications which so far as I can see are not indicated in the slightest degree by success in examinations such are decision, firmnes, and that rapid intention which marks the man of action whether statesman or soldier, refinement, knowledge of the world, the generality of the moral qualities, and anything which approaches to what is called genius."

Therefore, I cannot cite greater authority or improve upon the expression of opinion of such an eminent authority and a statesman of England. I, therefore, think that in principle "the open competitive examination" is the best though it may not be perfect, and certainly it is not free from shortcomings and defects which are more matters of details. I think it is the best test of a man's abilities or character and least blameable system one can imagine to elect men for service.

One thing, however, strikes me that the present system is faulty in that it prevents the best Indians from going to England owing to monetary and other causes and difficulties, and the result is that the service is mainly composed of Europeans: out of 1,200, there are about 60 Indians or so. This makes the Civil Service a caste of Europeans with all the pernicious consequences of a caste system, and it is worse inasmuch as there is further the racial distinction: I will explain this further in my oral evidence if necessary. Thus it has become a political question of the greatest magnitude. The system, as at present exists, does not give a fair chance to the sons of India, and they are kept out of their proper and legitimate share in the service by this huge handicap though in theory the pledges and promises, characters, and declaration, are all one way that all appointments and services are opened to all irrespective of caste, creed, and race.

But having regard to the difficulties in the way of the Indians monetary probable failures and risks involved therein and many other causes which prevent them from going all the way to England should be met and the only way to meet them fairly and justly would be "to hold simultaneous examination in India."

(4) The combination of the open competitive examination for the Home and Colonial, Civil Services with that for the Indian Service was not advantageous. He thought that those Colonies that had, by legislation, excluded Indians going there should not be allowed to compete for the Indian Civil Service. He was opposed to the combination.

He also thought that any Colony, that has, on its statue book, any piece of differential legislation, should not be allowed to send her sons to compete for the Indian Civil Service.

Further he said:—I approve of the open competitive examination system in principle.

In my opinion, any other method such as selection or nomination would be most fatal to the efficient working of the administration of India, and will certainly lend itself to nepotism and jobbery of the worst kind. In a service like the Civil Service of India which means the highest posts of the greatest responsibilities, no other criterian should be introduced except the fitness, and, in my opinion, there is none other that human ingenuity can invent for the present to beat the competitive test.

THE JUDICAL BRANCH.

Regarding the judicial branch of the Service he said that the Executive and the Judicial Service ought to be separated.

The method of recruitment of Judicial branch should be based on two principles—

(1). Efficiency in the knowledge of law or, in other words, sound thorough training and grounding in Law Recruitment of Higher Judicial.

(2). Actual and practical experience of the Bar and the Law Court: It may be in England or in India—I should prefer England.

(1). Firstly.—Higher Judicial branch should be recruited from the Bar. Where you have a wide field for selection of really qualified men, they should be not of less than five years' standing at the Bar.

(2). Secondly—Subordinate Judicial Service also must have some higher post to look to and a portion of the higher Judicial branch should be filled in by those men who are in the Subordinate Judicial Service. They must be of not less than 5 years' standing in the Service.

(3) Thirdly—Civil Service. The members of the Civil Service in my opinion will not prove useful in this Higher Judicial service unless from the very start you select them for the Judicial Service and during the probationary period of 2 years they read in the chambers of a barrister of considerable practice and attend the Law Courts and learn and watch the actual working of Courts. I would be inclined to fill in the Higher Judicial branch half the number from the Bar, One-fourth from the Subordinate Judicial Service as there are some very brilliant men in the Subordinate Judicial Service and 1 4th from the Civil Service provided they comply with the requirements stated above, and are of at least 5 years' standing in the Judicial Service before they are appointed in the Higher Judicial Service.

(4). As for the most suitable age at which junior civilians recruited in England should commence their official duties in India there selected for the Executive should be made to come out to India as soon as they pass the competitive examination and remain in India for two years during the probationary period, and should be made to learn the language of the province for which they are intended well, and also ought to be made to understand the people and made to realize that they are the fellow subjects and servants of the Government of India, and not as most civilians think, especially when they are young, "Rulers" of the country. As to those that are selected for the Judicial branch, it will be just as well that they should be made to read with a leading barrister in England and acquire as much practical knowledge and experience of the English Law Court as it is possible to do and remain in England during the probationary period for that purpose.

As to a minimum proportion of European subjects of his Majesty should be employed in the higher posts of the Civil Administration, I think this problem will not arise for a very very long time to come. I should think that there is no chance of diminishing the preponderating element or proportion of Europeans being employed in the higher posts of the Civil Administrations. At present there are about 65 Indians out of 1,200 Civilians in India and for generations to come there is no chance of Indians swamping the Europeans, having regard to the tremendous handicap in view of the syllabus of the subjects, and the state of schools and universities in India at the present moment.

(6) The differentiation is necessary between the course of study for probationers who are Natives of India and the course prescribed for other natural-born subjects of his Majesty. With regad to those who are intended for the Executive, the Europeans should be made to pass the probationary period in India, whereas the Indians, whether they pass the competitive examination in India or England, should be made to pass the probationary period in England: but those Europeans and Indians, who are intended for the Judicial branch, should, if they pass in England the competive examination, be allowed to remain in England to acquire practical knowledge and experience of the Law Courts and the chamber of a leading barrister in England.

STUDY OF INDIAN LANGUAGES.

(7) There has been no deterioration in the knowledge of the Indian languages possessed by members of the Indian Civil Service? An adequate proficiency in the study of the Indian languages, can only be obtained:—

(1) By bringing them out to India during the probationary period and making them learn the languages thoroughly.

(2) By making them realize that they must associate with the people of India and not become a caste worse than any caste known to India and confining themselves to Gymkhanas and Clubs and disdaining Indian Society.

(3) They must realize that, if they wish to learn the languages, they must mix with the people freely and on terms of equality with the educated classes of India.

(4) They must forget the ever-present idea that they are the "rulers" of the country.

In his examination by Lord Islington Mr. Jinnah urged the necessity of having most efficient men in the Service, irrespective of the caste, creed or community to which they, belonged. He said that the Civil Service was the highest Service in the Country and in the appointment of men to that Service nothing should be considered except efficiency and in the peculiar conditions of the country, in the interests of which a happy combination of the best of every community was essential, no attempt should be paid to provide for a particular class. If any special consideration was shown to a section, that would only tend to handicap the efficiency of the administration; and bar to difficulties.

As for the Judiciary in this country a system of recruitment to it must be followed, by which half its members should be drafted from the bar a quarter from the Province Service and rest from the Civil Service. This concession of a quarter was only in order to try whether the Civilian would be qualified for higher judicial Service. At present he thought that they did not give much satisfaction but he should like to give them and the chance by reserving one fourth of the Service to them. To Mr. Shy's question, Mr. Jinnah said that he would like to see the whole of the higher judiciary filled with men from the bar practising in India.

As for the present arrangements regarding age Mr. Jinnah was of opinion that the competition examination should be held at an earlier age and the period of probation should thereby be enhanced and made use of profitably. Of course he was of opinion that the successful candidates should be trained in England.

Mr. Jinnah also said that those who had failed in the executive line of the service were generally sent to the judicial line. On Lord Ronaldshay questioning him on this point, he had based that statement on what he had been told. But from his experience of more than a decade and a half in the Bar of the Bombay High Court, and from what he knew of the Mofussil Courts he was of opinion that generally the civilian judicial officer did not give credit to the work they did. In this they did not blame the men but the system.

MR. BHURGRI'S ANSWERS.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgri, Zemeendar, Bar.-at-Law, Representative of the Sind Zemeendars and Jagirdars on the Bombay Legislative Council., in his written statement said:—The present system is unfair to the Natives of India. It has practically shut the door to a free admission of Indians. Only a very select and limited number have been able to get in the Civil Service through this system. For only an infinitesimal number of the Natives of India can afford the considerable expense and speculative outlay involved in the trip to England. The system is unsatisfactory in principle, as it fails to do due justice to the legitimate claims of the people of India to a proper share in the highest branches of the administration of the country.

Coming to matters of detail, I may say that the examination itself is of such a nature as to afford the least facilities to the Natives of India. The syllabus is defective, and mainfestly unfair, to Indian candidates, as it fails to afford them equal chances of success with English aspirants. Subjects relating to India with which Indians are as well-acquainted, and which are as much in their line as similar subject relating to Europe are familiar to English candidates, are conspicuous by their absence. Thus there is no Indian Vernacular, no Indian History, no Hindu Law, no Mahomedan Law, no Indian Philosophy. Also, a smaller number of marks are allotted to the Eastern Classics, Sanskrit and Arabic, than those allotted to the Western Classics, Greek and Latin.

The alteration I would suggest is the introduction of the above subject relating to India in the syllabus of subjects for the examination. This is all the more necessary as India is to be the arena of the future labours of the members of the service.

The present system is quite unsuitable to the Natives of India. I would recommend the holding of an examination in India identical and simultaneous with the Civil Service examination held in England. After the system of simultaneous Civil Service examinations held in England and in India, the system of filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service Cadre by Natives of India, recruited by means of a separate examination in India, would be the next best. The proportion I would recommend is 50 per cent. I may add, however, that nothing would be more conformable to the wishes of the Natives of India than the system of simultaneous examinations. It is only in the unfortunate event of this system not being adopted that the other system of recruitment mentioned above would be accepted by them.

Further, the combination of examination with Home and Colonial Service is not to the advantage of Indian interests. I would, therefore recommend that the Indian Civil Service be kept apart from the other kindred Services. By this means, the examination for the Indian Civil Service could be specialized with particular reference to the needs and requirements of India.

RECRUITMENT FOR JUDICIARY.

Regarding separate method of recruitment for the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, he said.—Successful candidates at the Civil Service examintian desirous of joining the Judicial Department of the Service should be asked to declare their intention. They should then be made to undergo a special course of training in Law, and particularly Indian Law. After this, they should be subjected to a special test in Law and particularly Indian Law. The above training should be undergone by them in addition to the course of probationary instruction usually prescribed. Lastly, once having entered the Judicial Branch, they should be permanently retained in it for the whole of their service. In this connection, I would incidentally recommend that half the number of posts in the higher branches of the Judicial Department should be filled by members of the Bar. As for the retention of a minimum proportion of European Subjects of his Majesty should be employed in the higher posts of the civil administration, he said: No such reservation is necessary or desirable. There is no reason of necessity for this course, as the requisite qualifications for the highest offices can be found among the Natives of India. Nor is there any reason of true and just policy; for, the less there is of reservation and monopoly, and the more of freedom and openness of admission, the better it will be for all parties concerned, including even the Government of the country. Besides, the reservation of appointments on the basis of race would be contrary to the terms of the Statute of 1833, to the Proclamation of 1858, and the spirit and traditions of British Statesmanship regarding India for over half a century.

Further Mr. Burri stated that a period of probation of two years was necessary to ensure working efficiency.

The course of instruction for European probationers would be best spent in India. This would provide the necessary point of contact with the subjects studied. The course of instruction for Indian probationers would best be spent in England to provide Indians with the necessary knowledge regarding English life, manners, and institutions.

He thought it very desireable that, at some suitable place in India, a college for the training of probationers at matters and subjects Indian can best be taught, learnt, and realized in India. But no Provincial Government should arrange for the training of probationers by suitable courses of instruction for the whole or portions of the first two years of service at some suitable centre. There should be one Central College under the control and management of the Government of India.

The present arrangements for training were unsatisfactory. He would suggest that junior Executive Officers should be made to acquire practical knowledge and experience of executive and administrative work on the office of the Mukhtyarkar for a year, prior to their being given charge of any substantive appointment. Junior Judicial Officers should be made to acquire a practical knowledge of legal work in the Court of the Subordinate Judge for a year, prior to their being put in charge of any substantive Judicial appointment.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

He considered that the exchange compensation allowance introduced in 1893, eligibility for which depends on nationality or domicile, should be abolished. The abolition should only be prospective. If so, no conditions were necessary. If abolition was recommeded, he would not recommend any compensation in the form of increased salaries. It should be abolition without any compensation or increase of salary. There would be no grievance, as the abolition was only to affect future entrants. Those already in receipt of an exchange compensation allowance might continue to receive it.

Turning now to the case of the Statutory Civilians and officers of the Provincial Civil Services holding listed posts, he did not approve of the arrangement by which they draw salary approximately at the rate of two-thirds of the pay drawn in the same posts by members of the Indian Civil Service. All those various officers hold the same posts and did the same work; and it was but fair that they should be paid the same. For, there is a question of dignity and prestige involved in the question of salary. He would recommend one uniform salary for posts irrespective of the officers by whom they are held.

Dealing with Provincial Service Mr. Bugri said:—

"If the system of simultaneous Civil Service examinations, or the system of recruiting a fixed proportion of Indians by an examination in India, is adopted, I would advocate the abolition of the provincial Civil Service altogether But if it is to be retained, an examination te t should be substituted for the present system of nomination. The choice of members should ordinarily be confined to residents of the Province, whenever the requisite local talent is available. This will secure, in the members of the Service, proper acquaintance with local vernacular, habits, customs, and conditions.

Communal representation can be had at the examination in proportion to the numerical strength of the various communities."

In replies to questions put to him in his examination the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri said that he was for the introduction of simultaneous examinations, and against fixing any limit to the number of admissions to the examinations. He recommended an examination after nomination.

"CORPS D'ELITE" OF INDIANS.

Further, he said: Though the present system of recruitment is not quite suitable for the admission of the "Natives of India" in due proportion, satisfactory results will not be obtained by instituting simultaneous or separate examinations in India I have given the reasons fully in answer to questions 7 and 9 above. I am not satisfied with the existing organisation of the Indian Civil Service, so far as the Indian element thereof is concerned. The element is much too small and yet, under the present circumstances, one does not see how it could be increased without creating invidious distinctions, and upper and lower divisions in the service. At the same time, the time is ripe for giving a greater share in administration of the country to efficient, indigenous talent, as the field for its employment outside Government service in this country of few industries is very limited. I am in favour of an entirely separate organisation for Indians wherein within due limits the highest administrative post can be given to Indians. I would rather have an entire separate "corps d'elite" service for Indians, recuited by holding a separate examination in each Province, and leave the present Indian Civil Service alone, if means could be found to "reserve" for and not to "throw open" a fixed number of high posts to Indians of undoubted merit and intelligence. The Public Service Commission of 1886-87 enunciated and recommended this principle, but fell short in giving practical effect to it, as I have shown in my answer to question 46 of the questions relating to the Provincial Civil Service. For one thing they merged the Provincial Civil Service with the old uncovenanted service, and stamped it with the stamp of inferiority. For another, they reintroduced in the Provincial Civil Service the principle of direct nomination, after emphatically condemning it in case of the Statutory Service. If these two unsatisfactory features were eliminated and an entirely new high service for Indians were organised, I think it will be a better solution of the problem than a simultaneous or a separate examination for the Indian Civil Service, if in practice the Indian members of that service cannot fill "high" administrative posts. It may be said that I am trying to set back the clock by advocating the substitution of the Provincial Civil Service in place of the simultaneous examination. I may say at once that the present Provincial Service is a "service" in name, and that it is practically the old uncovenanted subordinate service. It is a service in which even the statutory civilians declined to join. I want a self-contained, organised service, with salary and leave and pension rules almost similar to those of the present Indian Civil Service, but officered entirely by Indians. I say "almost similar" advisedly, because it is not fair that an Indian who has passed an examination in India should draw the same salary as one who has spent a thousand pounds or two te proceed to England to do so. As to Europeans drawing the higher scale of pay, it is more on account of their having compulsarily to send their children home for education and frequently to send away their wives for a change, that the higher scale is justified. I consider that this higher scale both for Europeans and for England-recruited Indians should not exceed the salary drawn by the Indians in the new Indian Civil Service, by more than 25 per cent. I shall not open this new Indian Civil Service to any but the best intellect of the country, so that it may not suffer in comparison with the European Civil Service. I would zealously guard it from direct nomination, in the same way as the present Indian Civil Service has been guarded, though I would make provision for safe-guarding the interests of the Mahomedan community. I give the details in my answer to question 46 of the questions relating to the Provincial Civil Service.

DIVIDING THE SERVICE.

Mr. Bharucha, in his evidence given before the Commission, strongly opposed simultaneous examinations, which, in his opinion, did not contribute to the interests of the administration. But, in order to afford room for the employment of a large number of Indians, he would suggest the breaking up of the administration into separate divisions of the services, by which he meant to have the present Civil Service arrangement to remain as it was, and to originate another competitive examination in India. Such an arrangement would do away with the anomaly that at present existed, namely, that the Indian Civil Service was mostly composed of Europeans and the Indian element in it was only something like five or six per cent. If another examination were introduced, they would have a real Indian Civil Service, instead of the European Civil Service they at present had. He wanted the former service to be left to itself, for more additions of Indians would only tend to lower its efficiency. Only by acting on his suggestion could there be a safeguard of the interests of those Indians who entered by the London door. Of course he was in entire accord with the idea of Indians going to England; and he would like them to go in numbers.

Regarding the Provincial Service, he did not recommend the entire abolition of the system but a revival of the old system of Uncovenanted Service, with a thorough change in detail. That return to the past would, in his opinion, reform the service, and ameliorate the condition of those who had entered it.

Mr. Sly questioned Mr. Bharucha whether it was a fact that magistrates generally did not, when issuing a summons to an accused person or witness, specify the places where the Court would be held. Mr. Bharucha, replying, said that a programme of tour was always made beforehand and in issuing a summons the place would be filled in the proper place. In that way no inconvenience was felt by anyone. No complaint to that effect had ever come to his notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, District Deputy. Collector in the course of his written statement said:—

The holiding of a simultaneous examination in England and in India, if a more workable substitute cannot be found, seems to be a reasonable means of satisfying legitimate aspirations of Indians. But I would recommend it only if means could be devised to preserve the British character of the administration intact. I am afraid that character and standard would not be kept up owing to the immense number of Indian candidates appearing in the examination, it the examiuation is simultaneously held in India. If there are no facilities at present for training boys for the Indian Civil Service examination in India, the demand will create the supply, and by and by there will be agitation for eliminating the study of the classical and European languages from the curriculm. Unless competition is a misnomer, the number of successful India candidates would tend to be larger every year, and the result would in time be the elimination of all but nominal European element from the Indian Civil Service, which would be very undesirable.

It seems to me of doubtful utility to frame any proposal for fixing a proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service Cadre to be filled by "Natives of India," unless it is deemed practicable at the present stage to throw the highest administrative posts open to them. Otherwise the result will naturally be greater dissatisfaction and agitation. The advantage or disadvantage of belonging to a particular service, does not lie so much in being admitted to it as on the subsequent career of the officer entering it. Judging from that point, I do not think the lot of Indians recruited in India would be particularly encouraging, as under any scheme of separate examination based on racial distinctions, the officers recruited in India will tend to form a lower class in the Indian Civil Service. Besides, I doubt if the Indians recruited in India, instead of being raised to the status of the European officer, would not lower the status of the England recruited Indian. Whatever reforms may be recommended, however the proportion of Indians and Europeans be fixed, whether a simultaneous Civil Service examination or a separate examination be advocated, there will be greater discontentment, unless a proportionate number of high administrative posts are always filled by Indians. Instead of having to face a few years the contingency of discontentment increasing among the India-recruited members of the Indian Civil Service, on account of the highest administrative appointments in the service not falling to their lot, and of dissatisfaction appearing among the England recruited Indians in the service on account of the creation of two racial divisions, I would leave the present Indian Civil Service alone. While trying to open the doors of the service wider, I am afraid that we might destroy the "esprit de corps" of the service. The few Indian members thereof who are at present regarded by their colleagues almost as Englishmen, will not be treated socially as their equals, directly the Indian element increases. Rather than face these grave contingencies, I would have an entire separate "corps d'elite" service for Indians, if that be possible. In case, however, it is deemed expedient to fill a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service by holding a simultaneous or separate examination in India, my recommendations are as follows:—There should be only one examination for the whole of India at Delhi, and it should as far as possible be of the same standard as that in England. We want none but the very best of Indian intellect, so that it may not suffer in comparison with that recruited in England. The proportion I recommend is one fourth. My reasons are as follows:—(1) So long ago as in 1878, Lord Lytton's Government prescribed that a proportion not exceeding one-fifth of the total number of Civilians appointed by the Secretary of State to the Civil Service in one year, should be Natives selected in India by the Local Governments (vide paragraph 42 of the Public Service Commission Report 1885-86). This proportion was over and above the number of Indians that could get in through competition at the annual Indian Civil Service examination held in England. (The proportion of the latter is at present 1-17th in Bombay.) (2) Since 1885-86, when the Public Services Commission transferred a certain number of listed posts to the newly created Provincial Civil Service, education has made great strides in India. Even the comparatively backward Mahomedan community is annually turning out graduates in good numbers. (3) Government in 1909 appointed Indians as executive members of the Provincial Governments, in proportion of one to three. I wish to recommend the adoption of the same standard, viz., that for every three Europeans in the Indian Civil Service, the fourth should be an Indian. The proportion being voluntarily adopted by Government in the very highest appointments open to the Indian Civil Service and recognised as fair a generation ago, may now be applied to all appointments, either reserved for the Indian Civil Service, or to which members of that service are ordinarily appointed. Under any alternative scheme for opening the doors of the Indian Civil Service wider, both Indian and European successful candidates of the year should be listed together in one list. Their promotion, acting or substantive, should be by seniority except in case of inefficiency, and they should be graded together in the official precedence list.

EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION.

Satisfactory recruitment of efficient Indians by nomination pure and simple is impossible. Government can have no experience of men so selected, whose character and status it would be impracticable to accurately gauge. If appointments depending in a greater or less degree on patronage are made, it would be like revising the statutory service, which has been universally condemned by Indians and Europeans alike. At the same time, it is desirable that all classes and communities should be represented. The principle conld be given effect to in this wise, if a separate examination is introduced. Suppose in a given year 100 vacancies in the Indian Civil Service are to be filled up. For 75 vacancies, a competitive examination will be held in London, open to all subjects of his Majesty without distinction of race, colour or creed. For filling up the remaining 25 vacancies, an examination equally stiff may be held at Delhi about the same time. From the list of successful candidates, the first 25 men should be selected, whatever community they may belong to, if five Mahomedan candidates happen to come within the first twenty-five. If they fail to do so, then the first five Mahomedans should be listed as having passed with the other twenty top candidates. This will not be a system of selection, which the Public Service Commission said was "open to the abuses incidental to patronage," but will be a competitive examination among Mahomedans "inter se." An alternative proposal would be to hold a separate examination for Mahomedans every third or fourth year. Except the large and compact Mahomedan community, which is comparatively backward in education, no other minority deserves special consideration in India.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. Mr. William Hastings Sharp, Indian Educational Service, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in his written evidence said:—

A system of simultaneous examinations in India and in England, open in both cases to all natural-born subjects of his Majesty would lead before long to a great increase in the proportion of Indians in the Service The educational facilities may not exist to any great extent now, but they would soon come, and no doubt cramming establishment would be set up. The examination would dominate the whole educational system of India, and nothing else would have a look in by the side of it.

With regard to filling a fixed proportion of the vacancies in the Indian Civil Service Cadre by Natives of India, recruited by means of a separate examination in India, or by means of separate examinations in each province or group of provinces in India, he was of opinion that the officers so recruited would tend to be looked upon as distinct from and inferior to those recruited in England, whilst as in the last case the Indian examination would tend to dominate in an overwhelming manner the whole system of instruction in this country.

Regarding probationer's course, Mr. Sharp said:—I certainly think it desirable that a Native of India who is to take part in the administration of this country should have an opportunity of acquainting himself at first hand with some of the conditions of life and of thought in England. The administration of this country is supposed to be Western in general, and British in particular in its character and tendencies, and I do not see how this character can be expected to be maintained by men who join the service without having ever seen a Western country, or perhaps ever having spoken to a European. Many young Indians pass through a whole school and college course without ever hearing English spoken by an Englishman, still less coming into any contact with the British.

With regard to exchange compensation allowance introduced in 1893, eligibility for which depends on nationality or domile, should be abolished, he stated:—It seems to me idle to pretend that the expenses of the average European having his domicile abroad are not greater—much greater—than those of the average Indian or other person domiciled in India. This being so, it seems to me only fair that the former should receive more pay either in the form of special allowance or in that of increased salary. As to which of these forms is the more convenient in working, I am hardly in a position to judge. Should the allowance be abolished, I do not think that officers already employed should suffer. Newcomers have the option of entering on the terms offered or staying out.

His reasons for opposing simultaneous examinations, Mr. Sharpe said in his oral evidence, were the fear that the educational efficiency of the Service would be seriously affected. The Indian schools did not teach English beyond a certain standard and even the standard to which they did, did not compare well with that in England. The Indian schools were exclusively for Indian boys. The Government High Schools were supposed to have English headmasters but for some time past that had not been strictly adhered to.

In answer to a number of questions put by Mr. Fisher, Mr. Sly said that progress in the education of Indian youths was manifested in the secondary and university classes. Indian youths were precocious and they were overworked to a great extent. He had studied the intellectual peculiarities of respective communities, and to him the "Brahmin" seemed to possess a better intellect than others.

After the examination of Mr. Sharpe, the Commission adjourned for the day, when Mr. Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Sir Chinubhai Madhavalal, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. J. H. Kothare will be examined.

INDEPENDENT CRITICISM.

The whole evidence given, as yet, before the Royal Commission bearing upon the particular question now to be examined, writes our critical correspondent of last week, is logically reducible to one conclusion, and one conclusion only. It may be startling, it may be unpalatable, it may be scouted as impracticable, but it alone can command the sanction of right reason. We shall try to demonstrate it briefly, saying a few words on one or two points connected with it, which may serve as introduction. Admitting that every witness from whichever camp will be forced to admit that were he a clear and accurate thinker, he would find himself compelled by his own premises to a complete agreement with us, it will still be objected that agreement upon so cardinal a point is no longer needed, nor, if accorded, could any practical effect be given to it. It may be so. We are not now advocating any practical measure; our wish is to dispel the dense fog of inaccurate thought, and blurred principles in which the labours of the Royal Commission are now being conducted. No one need be offended by a sincere attempt to reduce a chaotic mental product to something like order and reason, even though in the end, unreason should, as it commonly does in the conduct of massed human affairs, continue to prevail. Not one witness of the hundreds, who have been chosen to express opinions upon the fundamental point we are dealing with, has had the courage or the capacity to see the drift of his own views and follow them to their logical conclusions. And yet, taken as a whole, the body of witnesses may claim to fairly represent the high level of intellect and trained ability which the country possesses. The truth is that fearlessly correct reasoning is almost as much out of fashion, as correspondingly plain speaking. Discretion is a fetish. It is rapidly breeding, at any rate, in official circles, a serious mental disease. The man who has eyes to see and ears to hear, yet will neither see nor hear, aught but what is agreeable, or may at least be presented in a more or less palatable form, is the model, the discreet, the safe, man whom all administrations delight to honour. But the resultant mental habit, can hardly be expected to conduce to exact reasoning and clear thinking. This is, probably, the chief cause of so much stumbling, even in the case of the ablest men, midway between their premises and the logically necessitated conclusion. They walk with a firm tread along a true line for some distance; then, of a sudden, their steps falter and they slip off into some alluring by-way of comfortable compromise. This we take to be a form of unconscious moral cowardice. Individually, the speakers are perfectly brave, perfectly honest, and competent; but they have been too long habituated to avoid, even as a theoretical conclusion, everything upon which may be written the fatal word "indiscreet" or impracticable" to see to venture anything approaching a radical opinion. Yet here, if anywhere in the history of a large controversy, in the melee of skilled dialectics, we are on solid and unassailable ground. It needs only to point the way, and every disputant must land, and rest for a while upon it. He may wish to reconstruct his premises, he may find his resting place, the last he intended or wished to reach; these are considerations beside our present purpose.

The entire evidence given before the Royal Commission may be treated, for this limited purpose, as falling into two groups, 1. the evidence of men who wish Indians to have a larger share of Government, and 2. the evidence of those who do not. It can hardly be said that there is any evidence (reported publicly) of those who would wish the share already given to be reduced. The issue has been debated between those who would cry a halt, and those who would press on along this line. Each party is really as inconsistent and illogical as the other. Neither sees the true conclusion. Or if some see, they refuse to declare it.

Yet it "jumps to the eyes" as our vivacious Gallic cousins say. It is impossible that it should escape. Why then is nothing said about it? Because, so much as already been done in moods of hasty emotion, and really noble expectation, that it may well be doubted whether this can be undone; whether, in a word, it is not simply foolish, because impracticable, to recall footsteps from paths of error, and substitute a clear light of reason, kindled on wider knowledge and experience, for the glancing will o' the wisps of a lofty but unInstructed empiricism. It may be too late now; so here, at any rate, we are not advocating any re-actionary measure; all that we desire, is to put the reason of the matter in such a clear and strong light that none but those who wilfully close their eyes can help seeing it. Our material shall be the expressed opinions of the most enthusiastic and advanced Indian "nationalists" Not one of them has advocated giving more than fifty per cent of the executive government of this country to the Indians. Although on almost every other point, they disagree with the opposite camp, there is a bed rock and seemingly a very solid one of agreement. The opinions of all are unanimous thus far, that, in the interests of the peoples of India as a whole, it is essential that the English character of the government should be maintained. It ought to be staringly plain that the best way of maintaining the essentially English character of the government is to keep it exclusively English. A thousand Indians may be morally and socially and intellectually better than any English member of the Government, but they cannot be better Englishmen; this is the simplest, straightest, and therefore shortest cut to the only possible conclusion. But, it may be thought too short, too straight. While every Indian, who has yet expressed an opinion upon this basic principle, has admitted the need of maintaining the essentially English character of the government, all have contended that it is consistent with that premiss to employ a number of Indians varying from say 20 to 50 per cent. in the governing body. In other words, while the best possible Government would be a purely English Government, good enough Government can be compounded of English and Indians in varying proportions, always provided that the Indian element does not exceed one half. That is a fair statement of the leading Indian opinion offered to the Commission. Analogies are proverbially misleading, and commonly mischievous. But this analogy is not. It is absolutely exact in every point and serves to bring out our meaning simply enough to reach at once the lowest order of intelligence. Let it be supposed that for any given purpose 24 ounces of fluid were required to be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees if the best possible results were desired. Let it be supposed that the fluid would serve, though falling short of the standard aimed at, at any temperature between 60 and 45 degrees. If the temperature were lowered still further, say to 44 degrees, the fluid would be useless.

Now let us suppose that, for some reason, economical or sentimental, it matters not, it was desired to infuse a fluid of an uniform temperature of 30 degrees. The uniform and best temperature, if the whole were to serve its purpose most efficiently, has already been stated to be 60°. The minimum at which it will work at all, is 45° Is it not too clear to allow of any argument at all, that the subtraction of every ounce of the former, and substitution of every ounce of the latter fluid, pro tanto lowers the efficiency of the whole mixture. By the time 12 ounces of the fluid of lower temperature has been added, the limit of safety is reached. Not another drop can now be added without rendering the whole useless, or supposing a blend of chemical compounds, let us say, without an instant explosion? When flashing point or the limit of safety is reached, everyone sees at once what has been going on more or less unnoticed up till then. It is, therefore most important to keep an attentive eye, upon the first processes of deterioration. Is it necessary to apply this analogy, step by step to the problem we are considering. It being unanimously conceded that the best and most serviceable temperature at which to keep our supposed fluid, if we are to get the best results, is 60°, every claim to cool it by the admixture even of a drop of fluid of a temperature of 30° must be seen to be logically inadmissible in the judgment of those who have a single eye to the stuff yielding the best possible results. The same with the problem of giving Indians a share in the executive Government of India. It is virtually admitted by every single witness without exception who has appeared before the Commission, that, if we look solely to the interests of the population of India as a whole, and admit that those interests are best served and promoted by maintaining the most efficient government possible, then it follows logically, necessarily and unanswerably, that we ought (till present conditions have materially changed) to keep that government exclusively English. Any concession, any abatement of this principle, cannot be warranted by a single word which has been uttered before this Royal Commission by a single witness; abrading and paring it away must be referable at present to some other cause than the reason and logic of the present situation, as stated not once but a score of times by the leading exponents of advanced Indian opinion themselves. If the fundamental principle then be, as we have stated, and proved it, out of the mouths of those of every shade of opinion, it to be, all departures from or modification of it, must be referable to the impact and weight of new external conditions. Briefly these find place in every popular discussion, chiefly along two lines, which are constantly crossing and recrossing each other. There is a pretty general albeit rather hazily conceived and slovenly expressed assumption, that the integrity of a valuable principle ought to be sacrificed to the justice of the demand made for its partial abrogation. That is one thing. Again there runs through every informed discussion of the question as a whole, a very definite thread of expediency; the discreet and practical man, while admitting the soundness of the principle as a principle, probably holds that it is in the interests of the Government to make concessions, to meet the requirements of the hour by makeshifts, to temporize at any rate with novel and unpleasant features of a wide and shifting problem. Thus, on the one hand, it might be argued that we ought to employ more Indians in the government out of a sense of justice to themselves, and on the other that we ought to do so, because that is a prudent step, likely to increase and maintain the stability of our government. For our own sakes as well as for theirs then the integrity of the principle must yield to the pressure of varying expediency. It would certainly be interesting to hear any individual educated Indian arguing the justice of his claim to be put and kept in authority over the rest, by the power of England. The proposition is not self-evident. It would be scarcely less interesting to hear in what way the foundations of our rule here are likely to be broadened and deepened, its general stability increased, by impairing its essential quality. Such questions do not fall within the scope of the present enquiry. They belong rather to the domain of the discreet, the practical man; need to be handled by the opportunist politician, the alert statesman of the hour, rather than by the philosophical analyst of first principles. Let all such principles be clearly announced and commonly accepted; it will be time enough, then, to adapt or modify them to suit the practical needs of the moment.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 10th March to 6 a.m. on the 11th March:—

	Attacks	Deaths
Total.....	21	14
Total mortality for to-day ...	11	
from all causes		91

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Thirty-one years is a pretty long period to wait for success, consequently when Ireland beat England in the thirty-second international soccer match between the two countries, there was some big rejoicing. The match was played at Belfast, and whilst the visitors did most of the pressing, there was a bit too much of the ultra-scientific work. Tricky play in mid-field is pretty, but matches are won by the goals. The Irishmen went straight for the goal when they got the ball, and served by their pace, they managed to score two goals to the one by the visitors, so gaining their first win over England. No one was more hearty in his congratulations than Bob Crompton, who led the English side. He remarked, "The Irishmen have always taken their defeats like sportsmen and we take our first defeat from Ireland in the same spirit. The winners were also delighted when they received a telegram of congratulation from the English Football Association.

RIVAL RULES.

The Oxford and Cambridge match at Queen's Club was played through under difficulties, fog making matters uncomfortable for all concerned. The Oxford men were soon a goal up, Hosie doing the scoring, but the equaliser was not long in coming, Foster sending in a fine shot which found the net. Later on Hosie again scored for Oxford, which made Cambridge play up like demons, Miller being chiefly responsible for the goal which again made matters all square. The goal-keeping of Scot probably saved Oxford from defeat, the Cantabs doing a lot of attacking during the closing stages of the match.

RUGBY.

Turning to Rugbby football, the defeat of Glasgow Academicals by Edinburgh Academicals has given fresh interest to the Scottish Club championship. It was the first defeat of the season for the Glasgow Club and the result again brings Edinbugh.

A feature of the match was the fine form of J. H. D. Watson, Captain of the winning side. He is English by birth, and it would not be surprising to see him wear the rose in the Calcutta match against Scotland.

RACING SENSATION.

The racing world got a shock when it became known that Tom Coulthwaite, the Hendersford trainer, and R. Chadwick, the stable jockey, had been "warned off" As most sportsmen are aware, this is the most severe penalty and means that the trainer and jockey named will not even be allowed to attend a meeting under the jurisdiction of the racing authorities here. Nor, of course, can they follow their calling. The trouble arose through Bloodston's victory over Dysart in the Champion Steeplechase at Sandown Park last Saturday. They met at even weights, the former just getting home. A few weeks back, when they met at Hurst Park, Dysart won, whilst Bloodstone was badly beaten. The powers that be were not satisfied with the explanation, with the result that they took the steps mentioned. Bloodstone belongs to Mr. Bower Ismay, who has been advised to keep a closer watch on the running of his horses in future. Bloodstone is top weight for the Grand National and is evidently coming into form.

Mention of the Aintree race is a reminder that F Williams, an American, has been secured as jockey for Highbridge, the United States representative for the Grand National. He is riding for Mr Kobler's stable in France, and has pleased the critics by his ability. Thus, we shall have a full-flavoured American candidate for National honours, and with France also represented, the race will be truly international.

MOTORING.

When Mr. P. Lambert, the famous amateur motor-car driver, so narrowly missed covering 100 miles in the hour, it was confidently expected that he would soon gain the distinction. He did not have to wait long, for in another attack on record at the Brookland's track last Saturday, he crowded 103 miles 11,470 yards into the 60 mins The 50 miles stage was passed in 29 mins. 2 1-2 secs., and throughout the performance, everything went without a hitch. Lambert drove Lord Shrewsbury's 25 h. p. Talbot car, which was fitted with Palmer tyres The performance is a wonderful one and particularly when the horse-power of the engine is taken into consideration. It may be added that the Talbot is British throughout.

LAWN TENNIS.

It is, indeed, pleasing to see how keen the competition to wrest the Davis Lawn-tennis cup from England is. With challenges from Australasia, the United States, Canada, France, Germany, and Belgium, the season of 1913, is going to be a wonderful one. We only want South Africa and Sweden to join in to virtually make it a world's tournament. The pairing of the countries will take some arranging. For utility sake, it would perhaps be best for the United States and Canada to meet to decide which should oppose Australasia. The winners could then try conclusions with the European champions (winners of the France) Belgium-Germany games leaving the "top dog" to take on the holders.

REMARKABLE BILLIARDS.

Inman has taken on a hard task in trying to give W. J. Peall half the game in 24000 up. It means that he must score 1000 points at each session to Peall's 500. Inman showed great form on commencing the second half of the match. He was nearly 700 behind his proper points, but by scoring 1379 [illegible] for an average of 91, and only took 100 minutes to make 1000 points. Inman is a great finisher and though his task looks a big one, he may be on top when the "game" is called tomorrow.

ATHLETICS.

Matters of much importance in connection with the Olympic Games have claimed attention this week. The British Olympic Association's annual meeting was held on Wednesday, the Duke of Somerset presiding. He succeeds Lord Desborough, who having served four terms, feels entitled to rest. A new secretary in Capt. Whitworth Jones has been elected, whilst the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan the past secretary, becomes a vice-president. Capt. Jones is quite in touch with the work, having acted as assistant secretaty for some years. No official announcement was made regarding the policy or plan to be adopted in regard to the 1916 Games.

During the course of the meeting, the Thorpe disqualification was informally discussed, and it was felt that the American officials had behaved extremely well in the unfortunate circumstances. It was recognised that the regrettable affair might have happened in any country, and that the Americans could not be expected to do more than they had done.

This is entirely satisfactory, and should still further show our friends across the Atlantic that the English Olympic officials, as well as English athletes, are fair towards them, which should offset the unfair attacks from less than half a dozen prejudiced bad losers.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

The Midland Cross-Country Championship at Derby, on Saturday, showed that F. N. Hibbius, the holder, is not in his last season's form. He could only finish thirty-second, so that his chance of retaining his national honours on March 8th, looks small. The feature of the race was the brilliant running of H. D. Baldwin, the local crack, winning by nearly a minute. He will certainly be a factor in the National, which promises to be a very interesting race this year.

CRACK WALKERS.

R. Bridge, England's premier walker, showed fine pace in the Lancashire Walking Club's 13 1/2 miles road handicap. The champion finished sixth from scratch, his time being 1hr. 49min. 24sec. Further south, in the Axbridge road race of 7 miles 1,100 yards. H. V. L. Ross also showed to advantage. He was placed on the 30-sec. mark, but with Bridge elsewhere, was the virtual scratch man. Going splendidly, he assumed premier position a furlog from home, his actual time being 59min. 40sec.

AN UNUSUAL CAPTURE.

The writer had rather an unusual experience when fishing in the Kennett near Theale (Berks) a few days ago. He was spinning for pike with a Punjab spoon of quite three inches in length, when the bait was seized by a trout. It weighed about 4lbs. and considering its lean condition, and the strength of the tackle, the fish put up a good fight. Of course it was returned to the water, and if the writer has the luck to catch it again in the May fly season, he expects the scales will record 6 lbs. over. Theale, by the way, is a rare little sporting village. Though so small, it has furnished the amateur champion steeplechasers of England, in the persons of M. A. Harrison (1856 and 1887), and Tom White (1889). They were both members of the famous Spartan Harriers and did big things when wearing the club colours. Harrison, now farming in Canada, was one of the finest natural hurdlers and jumpers, the writer ever saw. White shone at more than steeplechasing, and was quite equal to 1 min. 58sec. for the half mile when at his best.

BOXING.

The matching of Jack Harrison, holder of the Lord Lonsdale middle-weight championship belt has given much satisfaction. His friends cannot understand his showing in America, and they confidently expect that he will do well against Harry Lewis at the National Sporting Club on March 17th. If Harrison sticks to his natural style, and goes in with him, he will really trouble the American, hard hitter as we know the American to be. Harrison is a rugged boxer, bu the can hit hard, and is not easily upset by punishment. Touching on coming events, the matching of Pat. O'Keeffe and G. Carpenter is a big thing. The Irishman was a bit unlucky to be considered the loser against Pte. Harris and he will be keen to prove his worth against the clever Frenchman. Coming to events close at hand, the return match beween Malt Wells and Hugh Mehegan on Monday, is being awaited with interest.

IN GENERAL.

J. E. Taylor's break of 210 (150 off the red) during the semi-final of the Midland section of the amateur billiard championship, is a record in connection with the competition.

The Prince of Wales was among the enthusiasts, who ran along the tow-path, and cheered Magdalen to victory in the Oxford University bumping races.

The international match for teams of two at the Monte Carlo pigeon shooting tournament served to show the French cracks to advantage. Count Lareintz-Tholozon and M. Labiche were the winners, their scores being 21 and 22 kills out of 25 respectively, which gave a total of 43. Then came Italy 42, the United States 41, Russia 40, Belgium 40, England 38, Austria 38, and Germany 36, with the Argentine Republic and Hungary next.

A capital struggle was seen in the hockey international between Wales and Ireland, at Limerick, the home side finally beating the Welshmen by 3 goals to 0.

Excellent form was shown by the Cambridge University Golfers against the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business, as corrected up to date, to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, to-morrow:—

New Members:—

Two new Additional Members will make the oath on solemn affirmation and take their seats.

Questions asked by the honourable members and the answers thereto:—

(A List of questions and answers is printed separately and laid on the Council Table.)

Presentation of the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1913-14.

BILLS.

1. A Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act. 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903—Second Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—Second Reading.

3. A Bill to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905—Second Reading.

4.—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Disrrict Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902—Second Reading.

5.—A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

6.—A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat—First Reading.

7.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relatlng to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency—Motion for postponement of Second Reading.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST :—

Resolution by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S.—

1. That the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a Committee of persons to hold an enquiry into the question of assisting prisoners on release by giving them an opportunity of obtaining honest employment and thus preventing their lapse into fresh crime ; and that the report prepared by the Committee should be published and laid on the table of the Council,

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL :—

1. Reply from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy to the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 6th January 1913.

2. Petition from Mr. Jetharam Jivaram and 36 others, inhabitants or the Village of Kanj in the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District, dated the 7th December 1912, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat.)

3 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1910 (a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905).

5. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XIII of 1912 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).

6. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903.)

7. Letter from Mr. G. G. Desai, Katargaon, Surat, dated 28th January 1913, in connection with Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record—of rights Act, 1903).

8. Letter from Darbar Shri Surajmalji, Chief of Patdi, dated the 28th January 1913, in connection with Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a bill to amend the Bombay Land revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903).

9 Futher letters from Mr. G. G. Desai, Katargaon, Surat, dated the 31st January and 12th February 1913, in connection with Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903).

10. Petition from Mr. Kahandas Motibhai and other Inamdars of Valasan, Taluka, Anand, dated the 28th January 1913, in connection with Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903).

11. Petitions from Rai Rupbai widow of Thakor Hematsang Kesarisang, Talukdar of Jagapara Estates in Chunval in Viramgam, and 17 other Talukdars in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

12 Petitions from Sardar Askarali Lalamiya of Oran, Taluka Prantej, District Ahmedabad, and 3 other Talukdars, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat.)

13 Petition from Mr. Kevoobha Bapubha, Talukdar of Dharpipla, dated the 8th February 1913, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat.)

14. Petition from Sardar Naharsingji, Meramansingji, Thakor of Dahvan in the Borsad Taluka, without date, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

15. Petition from Thakor Mulsingji Jibava, Talukdar of Kuna, dated the 2nd February 1913, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

16. Petition, dated 7th February 1913, from Thakor Dadabawa Vakhatsang of Mouze Sigam, Taluka Jambusar, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

17. Petition from Mr. Bhimabhai Pragji and 47 other registered occupants of Katargaum, Taluka Chorasi, District Surat, dated the 1st February 1913, in connection with Bill No. IV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record of

from Mr. P. C. Barve, inhabitant of Tarapur, Taluka Mahim, District Thana, in connection with Bill No. XIV of 1912 (a Bill to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of rights Act, 1903).

19. Memorial, dated 26th February 1913, from Sardar Agarsangji Raesingji, Thakor of Gamph in the Dhanduka Taluka, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

20 Memorial, dated the 1st March 1913, from the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat).

21. Petition, dated 18th February 1913, from Shri Himatsingji Raising, Thakor of Gajna, Taluka Borsad, in connection with Bill No. XI of 1912 (a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The intimation that Bohn's Library is to be reissued at the price of a shilling a volume is a notable one, for it means that books, to the number of many scores, which have hitherto cost 3s. 6d. or 5s. each will be accessible to the humblest purchaser. The books were never very attractive in their make up, and perhaps this fact enters as an element in the aversion to them to which a correspondent confesses and which he ascribes to his bitter experiences with them as cribs to the classics.

"My method was," he writes, "to wrestle with the nude text, then to do some athletic work with Liddell and Scott, then apply to the notes, and only as a last resource fall back on the crib. This was exceedingly virtuous but more than a little laborious, and the odd thing was that all the hoarded wrath against my own stupidity and against the futility of dictionary and annotator concentrated itself upon the plain but beneficent volume which had helped me out of my hobble. For years after a Bohn was an abhorrence. Moreover, the sight of one by and by began to call upon the disagreeable side of my life during the days when I had been mauled by Æschylus and Thucydides. The embossed green-black boards became associated with days of furious storm when the east wind was shrieking like a legion of airincarcerated devils through the ruins of the cathedral, carrying clots of viscous foam inland against cottage windows, catching one's scarlet gown at a street corner and inextricably entangling one in its loose folds, and when the third gun from the battery intimated that some ship was hopelessly embayed. It was long accordingly before many Bohns found their way on to my shelves. The first was Matthew Paris. This old chronicler is the monument of an extinct passion for the history of the Crusades. He is the source for an incident which has always tickled my fancy. This is the 'civil and pious deceit' by which Louis IX. inveigled his nobles into joining in the eighth Crusade. The King had secretly prepared robes for his lords, having the red cross embroidered between the shoulders. With those he invested them in the dim light of a Christmas morning, so that it was only when the procession filed into church and each saw the emblem on the back of him who preceded him that he knew that he bore it himself. By a knightly punctilio the nobles felt themselves publicly pledged, and the facility with which they submitted to a vow which they had not really made is of a piece with another similar incident in "Count Robert of Paris," which illustrates a casuistry of a like kind in evading a vow that had been made. The Crusaders in Scott's novel are glad to get away from Constantinople and vow that they will not again 'turn their back' upon Palestine until they reach it. By and by, however, an urgent summons compels them to return, so, to keep the vow in the letter, they ride their horses backwards, or, as Scott calls it, they 'retrograde' towards Constantinople.

The discussion in the "Athenæum" o the question of signed or unsigned criticism is at an end, and the issue of it is that that weekly is, as heretofore, to append no signatures No very bright lights have been struck out during the course of the debate, but it is interesting to classify the arguments that have led the editor to his conclusion. There are two against signed reviews. One is that where they are the rule the critic develops an undue desire to show his discernment, and either poses as an Academic for whom all contemporary production is unimportant or is continually finding swans that turn out geese. This could be easily answered. But the second argument has more in it : if reviews are signed the reviewer and not the editor is held responsible, so there is an end of editing. There are also two arguments in favour of unsigned work. For one thing, his anonymity enables a writer to be frank without incurring dislike, and thus the nameless reviewer is a powerful agent in keeping down coteries in letters. Again, where the name is absent an article is judged on its merits, and unknown writers have a better chance. To those one might add the contention of one of the correspondents, that criticism should be impersonal, only that would be to limit the work of the critic. It is all very well for a reviewer to take the author's point of view and say whether he has done his work well, but what if the critic also has a point of view and it is the opposite of his author's, is he not entitled to join issue with him on that point? In the absence of absolute standards criticism must be personal, and because it is personal it ought—apart from considerations of expediency—to be signed

Everyone who has followed, even in a desultory way, the literary movement in France has been made conscious of the immensely salutary effect of the Morocco incident upon the mind of that country in restoring national pride and self confidence. M. Lavedan, consequently, in producing his "Servir"—a play in which he eulogises martial spirit and military service—will find audience warmly in sympathy with his views. The current issue of "Les Annales" strikes the same note, and not only contrasts the fine spirit of the young men of to-day with that of their predecessors of a quarter of a century ago but reviews no fewer than four books, all dealing with the recovered national sentiment and the French people's hopeful outlook into the future. It is the only mental attitude worthy of one of the greatest of nations, and it is to be hoped that, without urging it into military adventures, it may be permanent. France, however, is in the Shaksperean sense of the word "humorous" and it is curious to trace the sequence of moods or "humours" of

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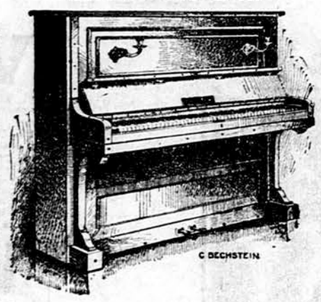

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